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F. GIBBON, 653 Kearny street, over cor-
San Francisco. Post Office BOX 1,057.
TO PUT BOX 1,057 ON THE LETTER.

ERS.
ents will please inform DR. GIBBON
is advertisement in the *Daily Oregonian*
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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

ESS MOVING BACK!
YLOR & BROWNELL OPENED
store on THIRD STREET, 2 doors North
, and filled it with DRY GOODS, it is
parties in want of anything in that line

a very select stock and expenses being
to sell about twenty per cent. lower than
the trade. The Stock comprises

WOOLENS, COTTONS,
Goods, Skirts, Shawls, Dress
Goods, etc., etc.
STALLMENTS EVERY STEAMER.
inspection cordially invited.

r & Brownell,
2D DOOR NORTH OF MORRISON.
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Notice.
HOLDERS OF THE MASONIC BUILD-
ciation of Portland are hereby notified
assessment (No. 6), of 25 per cent., has
the Capital Stock of the Association;
before December 11th, 1871. That the
of the Stockholders will be held on
day in December next, at which meeting
holders as hold Certificates of Stock will be
otes. That Certificates of Stock will be
payment of final assessment, until De-
th, at the Secretary's office, No. 102 Front
rtificates will be issued from the 15th to
ember.
lders' Meeting of the above Association
the Office of Atkinson & Woodward, No.
, Monday evening, December 18th, at 7
the Board of Directors,
J. L. ATKINSON, Secretary.

School Tax.
HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SCHOOL
the year A. D. 1871, for School District
ashington County, Oregon, are due and payable,
ax List may be found at the office of the
ights Company, and B. G. WHITEHOUSE
o receive and receipt for School Taxes in
e otherwise ordered. R. J. ADD,
School Clerk.

EN ISLAND SALT
ARRANTED PURE.
ARM-GROUND, DAIRY AND TABLE
ways on hand and for sale in quantities
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,
Sole Agents, San Francisco.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL XI. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1871. NO. 242

SUPPLEMENT.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Immigration from foreign countries constitutes a considerable part of the resources of the United States. Its real value cannot be exactly stated, though various estimates have been made by economists. Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, estimates that the average immigrant is worth $800 to the country, which would give an addition to the national wealth for the year 1870 of $285,000,000, and a total from the birth of the Republic of $6,243,880,800. The value of a vast influx of bone and muscle and energy, at a period of the national career when it is all absorbed in labor as fast as it can be received, is clearly enormous. Of male laborers alone—such as have built our railroads, canals and cities—there have been landed on our shores from the outset, 1,898,816. To these must be added 276,579 farmers, 690,677 manufacturing operatives, and 4,801,537 whose occupations are not stated. Among the latter are all classes, professions and callings, nearly all of which are useful and profitable to the country. Mr. Young cherishes the laudable hope of being able to impart some better system to our immigration, by making known the qualities and wants of the immigrants as they come, and supplying them with suitable information respecting the country and assistance in getting to good locations.

The *Scientific American*, discussing the subject of the rapid destruction of American woodlands and the growing scarcity of lumber and fuel, urges the enactment of stringent forest laws, analogous to the mining laws, with a view to the preservation of the timber supply in the vast tracts of country where scarcely anything except timber can be properly cultivated. Precedents for such legislation are furnished by nearly all civilized countries. In Europe where the importance of a liberal supply of timber has been long felt, active measures have been taken in the part of the various governments to protect existing forests and encourage the cultivation of timber. In France, Prussia and Bavaria, schools of forestry, under State control, are supported, in which men are trained in the scientific and economical management of the State timber lands. For protection against fire, the same authority makes the sensible suggestion that, wherever it is practicable, artificial breaks in the continuity of forests should be made, and that, as far as possible, the cleared spaces should be brought under cultivation. This would serve as an aid in stopping the progress of great conflagrations, and would doubtless be effective except in cases of extraordinary severity.

A company has been organized in New Orleans with a capital of $500,000—for the purpose of constructing iron barges for carrying produce from the upper Mississippi to that city. The railroads tapping the river throughout its length, which bring to its banks the wealth of the prairies, and the shipping of New Orleans, are interested in the undertaking, which will doubtless prove successful if properly managed. The present railroad and steamboat facilities are totally unable to move all the products of the Mississippi region, and if this be the case now, what may be expected twenty years hence?

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Ku Klux outrages have returned to Washington with the results of their examinations in Georgia and Florida. It is the same old story of murders, whippings, beatings, etc., of Union men, without distinction of color. The evidence of the outrages is overwhelming and justifies far more stringent measures than have yet been adopted by the General Government to suppress these roving bands of cut-throats, and protect the lives of peaceable citizens. In Florida, it seems, the Ku Kluxs are organized under the name of "Democratic clubs," which is not an inappropriate title, considering that their avowed purpose is to root out "Republicanism" in the South by killing or driving from the country all persons known to be of that faith. Benjamin Hill, a well known citizen of Georgia, testified that he believed it to be the intention of Toombs, Stephens, and ex-rebels of extreme views, to incite the people to another revolution. They will hardly attempt that game again while General Grant occupies the presidential chair, but it would be much more honorable for them to do it than to encourage the secret murders and assassinations of the Ku Klux.

The royal family in England, now in affliction, is receiving expressions of condolence from all parts of the world. How vividly do Burke's great words express the sorrows which those even in the highest places often feel: "They too" (the great), says he, "are often among the unhappy. They feel personal pain and domestic sorrow. In these they have no privilege, but are subject to pay their full contingent to the contributions levied on mortality. Some charitable dole is often wanting to these our unhappy brethren, to fill the great void, to assuage the heavy sorrow, that reigns in minds that have nothing on earth to hope or fear."

The old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts in 1868 gave a free pass to all who would build houses in the village of Wollaston Heights. The result has been that the paying passengers from that station to and from Boston are more than ten times as many now as three years ago. The whole number of these for the year ending June 30, 1869, was 3,370; for the three months ending August 31, 1871, they amounted to 14,300. It is remarked that railroad managers in other sections of the country might profit from this example, to the great advantage of themselves and the public.

Many of our readers will remember to have heard of the number of marriages that took place in Germany privately on the outbreak of the war last year, when there was not sufficient time for lovers to obtain the royal permission, without which no marriage of an officer of the regular forces in Prussia is legal. Great was the faith evinced in the loyalty of their bridegrooms by the ladies concerned; for as application for subsequent sanction must needs come from the officer himself a lady marrying privately under these circumstances may be said to place her honor absolutely in her bridegroom's hands. It is hoped that the result will not have been in other cases as with one young lady, a banker's daughter, who was married privately to Prince Wirtgenstein, of the Grand Dragoons, before his regiment left for France. The Berlin papers announce that he has appeared in the Divorce Court as plaintiff against his wife, and, after a sitting held with closed doors, obtained his petition that the marriage be considered null and void, "on the ground of the absence of the usual royal permission." Of course there may have been other and more solid pleas.

A few days ago the Peace Society was in session at Philadelphia. Its resolutions were among the curiosities of the time. Of course they favored peace and denounced war, and they proposed to bring about the millenium by repealing the "war clause" of the Constitution and restricting the sale of deadly weapons. When a Society has nothing more sensible than this to suggest it was as well to adjourn *sine die*.

The episcopate in the Methodist Episcopal Church is much discussed in influential circles of that denomination, it being proposed to elect additional Bishops to the number of twenty or more, and to reduce the number of Presiding Elders. The cost of the present number of Presiding Elders is at least $420,000. Of this amount $140,000 might be saved, which is sufficient to support thirty Bishops. The General Conference of the Methodist Church, to be held in Brooklyn in May next, will consider these proposed changes—perhaps make them.

The Emperor of Russia has lately made an extended tour through his Caucasian provinces, and met with a magnificent reception. It will be remembered that an almost chronic warfare was maintained up to the time of the Crimean war between the Czars and the Circassians. During that struggle there was a cessation, but a renewal of hostilities at its termination. However, the Caucasians ultimately gave in, and although a fresh outbreak on a small scale took place in August, 1860, all has been peaceful since, and Schamyl, the famous old Caucasian leader, became a devoted adherent of the Czar. Before leaving the Caucasus, the Emperor addressed a letter to his brother, the Archduke Michael, who is Governor-General, warmly thanking him for the able and conciliatory manner in which he has administered the affairs of his vast province.

Making Iron Rails.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives a description of the Delano rolling mills at Syracuse, from which we extract the following relation to the manufacture of iron rails:

At the Delano Rolling Mills, in addition to making an immense amount of spikes, fish plates, and what is known as general merchant iron, about 15,000 tons of rails are turned out every year. The manufacture of a rail occupies an incredibly short space of time after the material from which it is to be made is once properly heated. While the visitor is dancing about, trying to get out of the way of the sparks flying like November meteors in all directions, or springing aside with terror at the explosions of steam consequent on the sudden contact of the molten iron with the wet steel rollers, a hard, firm, well-fibred 27 foot rail, weighing 620 pounds, has been made ready for the thundering, ponderous tread of the locomotive. It takes about two minutes to make a rail. A man with blackened face and generally alarming aspect rushes suddenly past pushing before him, on a light truck, a mass of molten, iron, spitting and spattering in the cold air and much about the color of the harvest moon on a fine night. It is immediately seized with a heavy pair of tongs by another grimy-looking mechanic and, forced into the first compartment of the two revolving rollers. Away it shoots, hissing and crackling, and comes out on the other side about twice as long and half the thickness. It is caught on swinging bars and returned through smaller rollers, but so it goes backward and forward, each rolling decreasing its size, adding to its length and giving it shape; till, after having passed through sixteen rollers, it is transferred to the "cutter," to be cut to the required length. The circular saw, at either end whizzes through the iron in a second, as though it was so much butter, and the rail is moved to the cooling department. It takes about an hour to cool, and is then taken to the punching house, where the holes for fastening on the fish plates and driving in the spikes are made. The powerful punch passes through the iron as easily as a circus clown puts his finger through the tissue-paper covering of the hoop through which the star of his troupe is about to spring from her bare-backed steed. The rail is then weighed, and is ready for transportation to its destination. If any one desires a terribly realistic impression of the horrors of the barbaric trial by ordeal of the Middle Ages, let him pass five minutes in an iron rolling mill. He would certainly have an opportunity of coming to a fair conclusion as to what must have been the agony of walking on red hot plow shares.

Horace Greeley in his day has had a great many hard knocks. We may add, too, that the philosophical way in which he has stood all this banging shows the sterling stuff he is made of. That philosophy of his will, without doubt, enable him to bear with fortitude and a very considerable amount of equanimity the "last, unkindest" whack of all, which comes in the shape of a nomination to the Presidency at the hands of the Democracy. On this the Philadelphia *Bulletin* thus cogitates:

The Hon. Horace Greeley has been suggested by a newspaper in this State as an available candidate for the Democratic party in the approaching Presidential contest. The nomination of the eminent guide philosopher, and friend on such a ticket would not be as absurd as it might appear to be at first thought. Nothing can be more plainly evident than that Mr. Greeley desires a place as a candidate for the Presidency. He is bitterly opposed to the nomination and election of President Grant, and he can not, therefore, act with the Republican party in the campaign. He can express his animosity for Grant most forcibly by running as the opposition candidate, and he has been beaten so often in his efforts to reach public office that he will be able to bear with practiced equanimity the defeat which will assuredly befall the gentleman who secures the Democratic nomination. Mr. Greeley would be popular with all classes of Democrats but the free traders. The northern wing admires him for his hatred of Grant, and his appearance upon the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis, long ago secured for him the affectionate regard of the rebel Democracy of the South.

The Supply of Coal in England.

Some years ago considerable alarm was created in England by a statement to the effect that the coal area in that country was considerably less than was generally supposed, and that the supply would be exhausted within a period of about two hundred years. A board of commissioners, consisting of experts and scientific men, was appointed by Parliament, and after a patient and laborious investigation of five years the results are given to the world in a very comprehensive and elaborate report.

The commission partially confirms the alarmist reports at out the short supply of coal. The only difference is in respect to time. In place of exhausting the coal-fields in a couple of hundred years, as was first reported it is estimated that according to the arithmetical rate of increase in consumption for a number of years past, the supply will last 277 years. By a moderate geometrical diminution in the increased consumption, which would utilize much coal that is now wasted, the supply may be made last three hundred and sixty years. If the future increased consumption is limited or prohibited to the amount consumed during the year 1871, the supply may last 1,300 years. In other words, if England stands still it may continue to exist 1,300 years. But if it increases its manufactures and wealth in the future at the rate of progress during the first half of the present century then there will be an end of all this greatness and power in about 300 years.

The report is exceedingly valuable in information. Experience confirms theory by showing that coal cannot be procured at a lower depth than 4,000 feet, on account of the regular increase of heat. This increase is at the rate of one degree for each sixty feet. The mines at fifty feet below the surface maintain a constant temperature of fifty degrees in winter and summer. At the Rose Ridge mine, 2,419 feet deep, the temperature is uniform at ninety-four degrees. A mine in the tin regions in Cornwall is sometimes 123 degrees, and men can only work in it for spells of fifteen minutes. At 4,000 feet the temperature would be 105 degrees, and this is the highest at which coal can be obtained, until men become like salamanders and able to live in a region of perpetual boiling water. The attainable quantity of coal in the known coal region is 96,207,000,000 tons. This would only last about 180 years. But it is estimated that an additional supply of 56,273,000,000 tons may be obtained in districts not yet worked or recorded as workable. This gives a total available quantity of 146,480,000,000 tons, which may last either 300 years or 1,300 years according to the rate of consumption.

Thus, science pronounces the unalterable doom of the English nation. It must absolutely lay down its sceptre within a determinate period. That period seems so remote that forebodings and regrets seem about on a par with Mark Twain's tears at the tomb of his ancestor Adam. Nevertheless it is impossible not to forecast a future in which such great changes are not merely problematic. Within the same period of time that marked the rise and growth of the people and republic of the United States, the English nation is destined to disappear. What Sheffield, Manchester, and the other great manufacturing towns of England would be when deprived of the motive power that drives its steam engines and keeps its furnaces in blast is only too apparent, and it is probable that in comparison a Battle of Dorking might be more desirable. It is estimated that the machinery of England is equal to the manual power of the entire population of the globe. What that country would be deprived of this wonderful auxiliary power belongs to the future to decide.

There is just one chance of reprieve. It is possible that science which thus pronounces the doom of England may find means to give it a new lease of existence. New motive powers besides those derived from coal and steam may, and probably will be discovered or rendered utilized. Already it is known that electricity or magnetism offers practically exhaustless sources of heat and power. Nature contains within her mighty storehouse many fruitful bounties to bless mankind—bounties which are only limited by human ignorance and inadequacy. The day may not be distant when the locomotive and steam engine may be regarded as much behind the times as the old fashioned stage coaches and hand looms are now regarded.

It is also to be observed that the investigations of the coal commission were limited to England. It is known that there are very large supplies of coal in Ireland, and that the mines of that country are regarded by scientific men as superior both in quantity and in quality to those of England. History contains many greater surprises than would be involved in the transfer of the seat of wealth and power of Great Britain from England to Ireland—from the Thames and Mersey to the Shannon and Boyne.

A Paradise in the Pacific.

VALUE OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

In the waters of the Southern Pacific Ocean, two-thirds of the way from California to Australia, and directly on the track of commerce between the two English-speaking countries, on the shores of the "quiet" sea, are situated the Fiji and Viti Islands. Of service hitherto mainly as a wayside inn for the travelers on the great highway, and comparatively unknown except to sailors and wayfarers, this group of two hundred and twenty-five islands bids fair to become of considerable importance on account of its wonderful fertility of soil and genial climate.

The soil of the eighty inhabited islands is described as a "deep yellow loam," and the tropical climate and abundance of water covers the mountains up to their very summits with a luxuriant vegetation. In this region plants grow with a marvelous rapidity, and if Jack ever planted that traditional bean stalk, he must have chosen one of the Fiji Islands as the place of its nativity. Turnips, radishes and mustard, we are told, after being sown twenty-four hours are above the surface, and in four weeks are fit for use. Its productions are as varied in their nature as they are excellent in quality. There are no less than nine native varieties of the bread fruit; six of the banana; three of the plantain, and three of the cocoanut; while oranges, plums, the Chinese tea plant, caraway, nutmeg, sugar cane, arrowroot, capsicum, sarsaparilla (not bottled,) cape gooseberry and pine apples flourish amid all the changes of the seasons. But it is chiefly on account of the advantages possessed by these islands for the production of cotton and the comparatively recent (1858-1860) discovery of this fact, that their commercial value is so highly rated. Experiments with the best quality of sea-island cotton have placed the country in the front rank for the growth of the staple, and so valuable is the grade raised that it brings readily a dollar a pound in the European market. This cotton, by the way, is not an annual plant, as in the sea islands of Carolina, but perennial, and needs to be planted but once in Fiji. Once planted it has only to be tended, and the crop gathered year after year. The natives of other islands in the Polynesian groups are obtained for laborers on the cotton plantations at fifteen dollars a year, and are reported to work well.

Such being the productiveness of the soil, the value of the crop, and the cheapness of the labor, and the cost of feeding the workers so small, no wonder these islands are regarded with especial favor by fortune seekers. It is interesting and encouraging to learn that the King of these formerly "cannibal islands" is a liberal and sagacious ruler. He has conquered his propensity for missionary food and "white meat," has embraced Christianity, encouraged immigration, adopted civilized ideas, has established a constitutional government, and invited into his cabinet intelligent Americans and Europeans.

Affection for the British Queen.

The following article from an English newspaper will be read with interest at this time of a affliction in the royal family of England:

While a few occasionally are found to speak illnaturedly towards our beloved Queen, it is pleasing to know that Her Majesty's merits are properly appreciated by those capable of estimating her worth. The English people regard the Queen as their chief magistrate, having a distinct and most important place in a State system which they deliberately believe to be superior to any other. They consider that she has definite political functions to discharge, the proper fulfilment of which is as essential to the working of the political machine as those of any State functionary can possibly be. They have observed for themselves, and they know from the testimony of those who have closer opportunities of judging that the Queen has always given her heart and soul to the performance of her weighty duties; they know that in this way she has set up an example not merely to Sovereigns, but to Ministers; that she signs no State paper without having fully mastered its purport; that as she has never sought to press beyond her sphere, so too she has never consented to relegate to others any part of the functions which belong to herself. The people of England fully and justly believe that were a Sovereign to be chosen by competitive examination we could find no one to surpass in knowledge of the business and aptitude for its performance the monarch whom we have accepted by right of succession. There are, too, some special duties which do belong to the sphere of the Sovereign, and which are of more importance than palace pageants. The influence of the Sovereign is of inestimable value, and may be of indescribable detriment to the national character. From the Court through the capital, from the capital through the whole country, there may flow forth a subtle, all-pervading, all-corrupting example of frivolity, of luxury, of folly, of something worse than all these corroding the heart, and preparing the decay of a nation. Even in our time, we have seen in other countries how such influences may exist and may operate. But we have seen too, what the special influence and example of Queen Victoria have been. The country well understands how much she has done to elevate the character of the Courts, and to exalt the moral standard of the nation. That influence which was never lent to the barren purposes of austere and gloomy fanaticism, was always arrayed on the side of all the agencies which tend to purity, morality and peace. Therefore the people of England value their Sovereign, not merely because she is the Queen but because she has been so loyal and wise a Sovereign; so pure and noble a woman. For these reasons they were thrilled with alarm when it went abroad that she was in failing health and they now hear with the homage of a sincere and affectionate joy that the worst days have passed over, and that the Queen is advancing steadily in the way to complete restoration.

The Tin Mine Panic.

A Washington telegram to the New York *Herald* gives the following in relation to Gov. Woods' supposed tin mine in Utah:

The excitement over the Ogden tin mines, which in this country, if good testimony be true, finds its chief expression in the despatches from Utah, has travelled over the water, and numerous letters are reaching the government from parties in England anxious to know from sources of authority what there is of truth in the newspaper reports. Some of these letters refer to the apprehended failure of the tin mines of Cornwall at a time not so far distant but that it is near enough, in conjunction with the enormously increasing demand for tin on every hand, to sensibly increase the price year by year. To the owners of these mines the discovery of practically unlimited supplies of merchantable tin on the line of the Pacific Railroad, thus affording it a ready transport to market, is a matter of vast consequence, and to the possessors of that ready British capital always waiting for American investments that promise to pay from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than it will command at home the subject is not less a matter of interest of another sort. Those classes, with a smaller one composed of some who would like to turn their knowledge of mining and preparing the crude metal to better paying account, make up the list of foreign correspondents on tin. To these last anxious inquiries the General Land Office has no very satisfactory answer to make. The office is sure that the mineral from Ogden isn't tin, for the various specimens have been throughly analyzed. The office is equally sure that the stuff is not cadmium, and, if it were that would be no warranty for the jubilant despatches from Utah, because, assorted, the metal supposed to be tin turns out to be something better yet. The supply of cadmium is abundant, and its uses limited, being chiefly as an alloy for the more fusible metals used in soldering silverware as a pigment, where purity and permanence of color are required, and for some minor purposes in photography. The mineral specimens received at the General Land Office and by private assayers in correspondence with it are gravette, and there is unquestionably a job behind any assertions that the products of these mines are great value.

French Pamphleteers.

A letter from Paris to the New York *Tribune* gives the following:

There is a very Battle of the Books waged by Generals and other officers of the late war. Wimpfen, and Ducrot and Pajol about Sedan, Chanzy for the Army of the Loire, Faidherbe for the Army of the North, Bordone for Garibaldi, and *tutti quanti*, shoulder their pens, and show how fields were lost by some other's fault, dealing side blows at their colleagues while fighting their battles over again. We are threatened even with a book defensive of Trochu, the man with a Plan, whose irrepressible pen is mightier than his sword. Palikao's book, *"Un Ministere de la Guerre de Vingt quatre jours,"* is but for days out. Roundabout are civilian skirmishers—ancient disappointed ministers of the Lower Empire and appointed servants of the different governments and their branches that grew from its ruins.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY UNDERTAKING IN EGYPT.—The Malta *Times* says: "While people are talking of a railway to India direct, to accomplish the passage from London to Calcutta in five days, the viceroy of Egypt has actually commenced one of the most gigantic undertakings ever attempted in his territory—that of connecting Upper and Lower Egypt by rail. At the terminal point of all ancient and modern conquest, where the mighty Persian and Roman invaders found the desert an impassable barrier, the Khedive, assisted by an army of English engineers and navvies, will, unless stopped by the jealousy of the Sultan, drive an iron road and a team of iron horses, not only to the very confines of Nubia, but into the very heart of Africa, opening up new fields for commerce, and perhaps bring home Livingstone first-class. Twenty of the engineers for the above undertaking passed through Malta a few days ago on their way, and will be followed by the remainder of the staff in a short time. When it is considered that the line, commencing at the Second Cataract, is to be 600 miles long, some idea may be formed of the amount of labor required to complete the work."

Our Book Trade in 1796.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Rambling through the oldest and best of British magazines we came to an account of American book selling in our great-grandfathers' times, which may be of interest to many:

"Mr. Urban: The following is the result of many years' inquiries and some years' research into the state of printing and book selling in North America. * * *

"The newspapers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland are unequaled, whether considered with respect to wit and humor, entertainment or instruction. Every capital town on the of the continent prints a weekly paper, and several of them have one or more daily papers.

"Of late in the Northern States they print a few school books, and occasionally in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore print any tract not remarkably large; translations from the French and a few reprints from English publications are all that have hitherto been done there. A miserable edition of 'Cook's Voyages,' printed with types cast there, was more than five years upon sale, but of late Wilson, of Glasgow, has furnished them with types better and much cheaper than their own.

"About 1789 one Bell, a bookseller in Philadelphia, reprinted 'Blackstone's Commentaries,' but the book is very ill done, and yet sells much better than those imported. Aitken, a printer there, finished an American edition of the Bible, which, though highly approved and recommended by a resolution of Congress, was a losing concern. Since then a Bible for the pocket has been sent over (the type) all composed in metal, from Fry's to be printed there, upon their own paper.

"The 'Travels of the Marvis de Chatellux' have been reprinted at New York, and some few other publications; but they are ill-executed, and sell but slowly. Wayland set up a newspaper upon the plan of the London *Daily Advertiser*, which succeeded very well. He wrote me word that any popular piece upon the subject of liberty had a great sale there; but that serious books would only do as imported, as the people esteemed English printed books much better than the productions of their own press.

"The wages of printers are very great even now, and progressively so from the extreme parts of the Northern to the Southern States. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, journeymen printers have from three to eight dollars a week; in New York, Philadelphia and Maryland, from five to ten per week; and in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, from eight to twenty, according to their merits and ability. Printers are the scarcest trade yet in the Southern States.

"The greatest booksellers are in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Northward of New York there is none of any consequence, *nor any in Boston is made*; or southward of Baltimore, nor even in Charleston, the liveliest city in America. The booksellers throughout the continent are generally supplied from one of the above three places, where there are many considerable stores of books duly imported from Europe, and there are few publications which cannot be purchased here, except very heavy and extensive ones, of which they have none. A single book of the value of £5 or £10 is nowhere to be found.

"The common people are on a footing in point of literature with the middle classes in Europe. Almost every little town now furnishes a small circulating library. Printers are a good article to carry over, and so are engraved copper plates. Articles in drawing, designing and engraving are very much in demand in Virginia and North Carolina, at an extravagant price; not unfrequently at an advance of 200 per cent. Law books have the most rapid sales, and that at an excessive price. Whatever is useful sells; but publications on subjects merely speculative, and rather curious than important, controversial divinity, and voluminous polemical pieces, as well as heavy works on the arts and sciences, lie upon the importers' hands. They (the people) have no ready money to spare for anything but what they find useful, and in library purchases inquire minutely into the *cui bono* of the article. Scotch books, like their countrymen, are not much in repute in any part of North America. The Irish printed books have in everything a preference throughout the country, and the sale of their books of those on law in particular, is extremely great. It appears that the demand for foreign books is but inconsiderable. German books are in some degree an exception, for they fall in places inhabited by the Dutch, but principally books of devotion and school books. They have but very few books but of devotion. The men of learning are as scarce among them, also. When a Dutchman is not at prayers he is either at work or sleeping. Although many well educated people here speak French, yet the number of those who read French books is comparatively small. The common people, in the proportion of twenty to one, still prefer old English works, and dwell with pleasure on what they term their English ancestors; speak only the English tongue, heartily curse French innovations and politics, and continue still to read and admire old English books. Books are yet of but small esteem in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The same observation applies to Canada.

"Such, friend Urban, is the literary portrait of a country which threatens to surpass all others in the great and useful science of politics, as well as the liberal arts. This is but the glowing that evinces a kindling flame, which, from what we have seen, we have reason to expect may some day enlighten and instruct the old world, whence they have withdrawn themselves."

English Literary Gossip.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes from London:

Hon. Mrs. Norton has accused Mrs. Wood of stealing and expanding the plot of one of her stories. Mrs. Wood denies that she ever read it, and asks the public to judge which of the two, Mrs. Norton or herself, has least occasion to pillage from the other. And we are going to have a literary sensation in a libel suit, which is so important that I fear the news of it has been telegraphed to you. Mr. Hepworth Dixon sues the *Pall Mall Gazette* for ten thousand pounds damages for accusing him of being the author of obscene books, and refuses to accept an apology. Obscenity is, perhaps, a matter of taste or opinion. Judges and juries must settle as to what is obscene; but *Spiritual Wives* contains some chapters that must give them pause; and a portion of the book, which even so little fastidious an author could not give in English, he prints in the original German.

It has been said that the children of distinguished men were seldom distinguished themselves, but this is not the case with those of men of letters. Among our more or less celebrated litterateurs are the sons or daughters of Jerrold, Hunt, Hood, Blanchard, Thackeray Dickens and perhaps others I do not remember. Miss Taylor, daughter of Sir Henry Taylor, the author of *Philip Van Artevelde*, is now writing a story in *Macmillan's*.

The soul of British Free Trade was in the utterance of Lord Brougham in Parliament in 1813—"England can afford to incur some loss on the export of English goods, for the purpose of destroying foreign manufactures in their cradle." Destruction is the honest word. British Free Trade "recently re-named Revenue Reform, a volunteer or a hired mercenary in a war upon his country's Industry, was in an unholy alliance.

PICKINGS.

Travel over the railroads outreaching from Chicago continues to be very great—especially on trains going West, South and East.

A loving wife in Connecticut sent a note to a newspaper announcing her husband's death as follows: "Dear John is dead; loss covered by insurance."

A correspondent who visited Vinnie Ream in her studio, describes her as working "with her arms bare to the shoulders, and her ankles ex-wise." Good gracious!

The drainage system of New Orleans, when carried out will increase the limits of that city to the size of combined New York and Brooklyn. The space will be large enough to accommodate a population of two millions.

A late Chicago paper says: "A man from San Francisco who had not heard of the fire arrived in town yesterday. After looking at the ruins he turned to a stranger and asked, 'How long did the earthquake last, old sport?'"

The printers of New York lately gave a birthday banquet to "Old Daddy Bradley," who has reached the mature age of 96, and is supposed to be oldest printer in the English-speaking world. The old man still works at the case in the *Sun* office, and is able to keep up his licks with most of them.

The two States most nearly balanced in point of population are Georgia and Michigan. According to the complete official returns, Georgia has 1,154,109 inhabitants, and Michigan 1,184,059—Michigan leading by just fifty. In 1860 Georgia had 1,050,286 inhabitants; Michigan, 748,113.

The Skeleton in Lady Blessington's Closet

Those who saw Lady Blessington in her brilliant drawing room only, surrounded by the flash of wit and the blaze of genius, know little of the hideous skeleton locked within the boudoir. Distant observation viewed her in one light, but those who stood behind the scenes regarded her in another. Her dressing maid thus describes her anxieties:

Laboring night and day at literary work, all her anxiety was to be clear of debt. She was latterly trying to curtail all her expenses in her establishment and constantly toiling to get money. Worried and harrassed at not being able to pay bills when they are sent in, and seeing large expenses still going on without the means to meet them, she got no sleep at night. And yet Gore house suffered no abatement of its splendor. Receptions, balls and reunions followed each other in endless succession. Her saloons were crowded night after night with the beauty and wit of aristocratic society. Count D'Orsay presiding twice every week at the sumptuous dinners that graced the table. The fashionable and literary world found her table, and her stables witnessed no decrease in well groomed horses and stylish equipages for the daily calls upon her friends, or drives along the banks of the Serpentine.

For the two or three last years of her London life its shame must have made her sick at heart. Tradesman's bills unpaid and constantly increasing in number, servants clamorous for their wages—protested acceptances for borrowed money pressed constantly for settlement, and at last bailiffs and executions crowded her doors, and seeking through various subterfuges to gain entrance, were the daily normal condition of Lady Blessington's life. To her soul's core she must have loathed it. Sensible of the holiowness of the gay world, whirling round and round in a species of continuous madness, and conscious of the dark gulf of bankruptcy to which she was daily drawing nearer, she was never, the least, ready to extricate herself from the danger. Her own language is more affecting than aught else. She goes, long past midnight, from the drawing-room—where, decked in smiles, she had seemed to be the enchantress who, with a touch of her wand could evoke joy in every heart—to her chamber, and before the sound of her guests' carriage wheels have died upon her ears, writes as follows: "My heart is like a frozen fountain, over which the ice is too hard to allow of the stream beneath flowing with vigor, though enough of vitality remains to make the chilling impediment that divides its waters from light and air insupportable."

For two years Lady Blessington lived in constant terror of having an execution put into her house. Count D'Orsay, equally involved, went out only of nights and Sundays. The most careful precautions as to the admission of persons to the house were taken. Her outgate and hall door were never without a guard. While she was entertaining her guests her footmen were repelling her creditors. In the spring of 1849 the long menaced break up of the established order of things took place. Exasperated by interminable delay, without a prospect of payment, numberless creditors, consisting of bill discounters, money lenders, jewelers, lace venders, tax collectors and others, accompanied by bailiffs holding executions, assembled around the gates in the early morning of April 2, clamorous for admission. A groom in the Blessington livery rode up the street, alighted at the lodge, and was instantly admitted. It was a bailiff in disguise. Obtaining admission within the house, he threw open his coat, and showing his baton of authority levied at once upon the property. The die was cast. Word was at once carried to Lady Blessington's boll chamber, who summoning Count D'Orsay's valet, dispatched him instantly to his master with the message that, unless he made his escape, he would be arrested. He had been awakened from a sound sleep, and answered "pah pah" to every expression from the servant. Lady Blessington, full of alarm lest his room should be discovered, for by this time half a dozen bailiffs were in possession, rushed into the adjoining dressing chamber, and at her passionate entreaties, the count consented to fly. He reached Paris the next day, where on the 14th, he was joined by Lady Blessington and her two neices. Up to this time Count D'Orsay had been for these years in receipt of an income of £800 per annum partly derived from the incumbent estates courts, partly from his wife. He had received in all from the Blessington property £103,500, all of which had gone to his creditors. His annuity ceased upon his leaving England, and he had no property. Lady Blessington, now threescore, with her jointure of £2,000 per annum only to depend upon, made preparations for just such another course as she had run in London. She could not grow old. She could not bear to think of death. Taking a residence near the Champs Elysees, and furnishing it with accustomed elegance and luxury, she projected future literary plans, began to read up for them, and busied herself in making arrangements for the reception of the *beau monde*. It was a clear evening of June, the third of the month, seven weeks from the time of her leaving London, that she, her niece and her inseparable friends, moved into their new home. That night she was seized with illness. No thought of death approached her, but the thing might not be stayed. In a few hours, all unconscious of her state, she passed away. Her remains rest at Chambourey.

Count D'Orsay died on the 4th of August, 1852. He never fully recovered from the shock produced by Lady Blessington's death. That he was devotedly her friend has never been doubted. And yet he did her the wrong to marry her step-daughter while madly in love with her own more queenly beauty, and made the *liason* scandalous by living in her house and presiding at her table.

The Republican Party.

NEXT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Secretary of the National Union Republican Executive Committee has called a meeting of that body, at Washington, on

A Sentimental Dilemma.

Now by the blessed Fashion queen
Who leaves the breast of sweet sixteen,
By every name I cut on bark;
Before my morning sky grew dark;
By hymen's torch, by Cupid's dart,
By all that thrills a beating heart;
The bright black eye, the melting blue—
I cannot choose between the two.

I had a vision in my dreams;
I saw a row of twenty beams;
From every beam a rope was hung,
In every rope a lover swung;
I asked the hue of every eye
What made each luckless lover die?
Ten shadowy lips said heavenly blue,
And ten accused the darker hue.

I asked a matron which she deemed
With fairest light of beauty beamed;
She answered, some thought both were fair—
Give her blue eyes and golden hair;
I might have liked her judgment well,
But as she spoke she sang the bell,
And all her girls, nor small or few,
Came marching in—their eyes were blue.

I asked a maiden; back she flung
The locks that round her forehead hung,
And turned her eye, a glorious one,
Bright as the diamond in the sun,
On me until beneath its rays
I felt as if my hair would blaze;
She liked all eyes but eyes of green;
She looked at me; what could she mean?

Ah! many lids Love lurks between—
Nor heeds the coloring of its screen;
And when the maiden dares a fly,
The victim falls, he knows not why;
Gaze not upon his shield of fat,
The shaft upon the string is set;
Look not beneath his azure veil,
Though every limb be cased in mail.

Well, both might make a martyr break
The vow that bound him to a stake,
And both with but a single ray,
Can melt our very hearts away;
And both, when balanced, hardly seem
To stir the scales, or rise or fall;
But that is Cupid's all the while,
That wears for us the sweetest smile.

THE PRINCESS BOB AND HER FRIENDS.

She was a Klamath Indian. Her title was, I think, compromise between her claim as daughter of a chief, and gratitude to her earliest white protector, whose name, after the Indian fashion, she had adopted. "Bob" Walker had taken her from the breast of her dead mother at a time when the sinners volunteer soldiery of the California frontier were impressed with the belief that extermination was the manifest destiny of the Indian race.—He had with difficulty restrained the noble zeal of his compatriots long enough to convince them the exemption of one Indian baby would not invalidate this theory. And he took her to his home,—a pastoral cleaving on the banks of the Salmon river,—where she was cared for after a frontier fashion.

Before she was nine years old, she had exhausted the scant kindliness of the thin Mrs. Walker. As a playfellow of the young Walkers, she was unreliable; as a nurse for the baby, she was inefficient. She lost the former in the trackless depths of a red wood forest; she basely abandoned the latter in an extemporized cradle, hanging like a chrysalis to a convenient bough. She lied and she stole—two unpardonable sins in a frontier community, where truth was a necessity and provisions were the only property. Worse than this, the outskirts of the clearing were sometimes haunted by blanketed tatterdemalions with whom she had mysterious confidences. Mr. Walker more than once regretted his indiscreet humanity; but she presently relieved him of responsibility, and possibly of blood-guiltiness, by disappearing entirely.

When she reappeared it was at the adjacent village of Logport; in the capacity of house-maid to a trader's wife, who, joining some little culture to considerable conscientiousness, attempted to instruct her charge. But the Princess proved an unsatisfactory pupil to even so liberal a teacher. She accepted the alphabet with great good humor, but always as a pleasing and recurring novelty, in which all interest expired at the completion of each lesson. She found a thousand uses for her books and writing materials other than those known to civilized children. She made a curious necklace of bits of slate-pencil; she constructed a miniature canoe from the pasteboard covers of her primer, she bent her pens into fish-hooks, and tattooed the faces of her younger companions with ink-ink. Religious instruction she received as good-humoredly, and learned to pronounce the name of the Deity with a cheerful familiarity that shocked her preceptress. Nor could her reverence be reached through analogy; she knew nothing of the Great Spirit, and professed entire ignorance of the Happy Hunting grounds. Yet she attended divine service regularly, asked for a hymn-book, and it was only through the discovery that she had collected twenty-five of these volumes and had hidden them behind the woodpile, that her connection with the First Baptist Church of Logport ceased. She would occasionally abandon these civilized and Christian privileges, and disappear from her home, returning after several days of absence with an odor of bark and fish, and a peace-offering to her mistress in the shape of venison or game.

To add to her troubles she was now fourteen, and, according to the laws of her race, a woman. I do not think the most romantic fancy would have called her pretty. Her complexion defied most of those ambiguous smiles through which poets unconsciously apologize for any deviation from the Caucasian standard. It was not wine nor amber colored; if anything, it was smoky. Her face was tattooed with red and white lines on one cheek, as if a fine toothed comb had been drawn from cheek-bone to jaw, and, but for the good-humor that beamed from her small, berry-like eyes and shone in her white teeth, would have been repulsive. She was short and stout. In her scant drapery and unrestrained freedom she was hardly statuesque, and her more unstudied attitudes were marred by a simian habit of softly scratching her left ankle with the toes of her right foot, in moments of contemplation.

I think I have already shown enough to indicate the incongruity of her existence with even the low standard of civilization that obtained at Logport in the year 1860. It needed but one more fact to prove the far-sighted political sagacity and prophetic ethics of those sincere advocates of extermination, to whose virtues I have done but scant justice in the beginning of this article. This fact was presently furnished by the Princess. After one of her periodical disappearances, this time unusually prolonged, she astonished Logport by returning with a half-breed baby of a week old in her arms. That night a meeting of the hard-featured serious matrons of Logport was held at Mrs. Brown's. The immediate banishment of the Princess was demanded. Soft-hearted Mrs. Brown endeavored vainly to get mitigation or suspension of the sentence. But, as on a former occasion, the Princess took matters into her own hands. A few mornings afterward a wicker cradle, containing an Indian baby, was found hanging on the handle of the door of the First Baptist Church. It was the Parthian arrow of the flying Princess. From that day Logport knew her no more.

It had been a bright clear day on the upland, so clear that the ramparts of Fort Jackson and the flag staff were plainly visible twelve miles away from the long, curving peninsula that stretched a bared white arm around the peaceful waters of Logport Bay. It had been a clear day upon the sea shore, albeit the air was filled with the flying spume and shifting sand of a straggling beach whose low dunes were dragged down by the long surges of the Pacific and thrown up again by the tumultuous trade-winds. But the sun had gone down in a bank of fleecy fog that was beginning to roll in upon the beach. Gradually the headland at the entrance of the harbor and the lighthouse disappeared, then the willow fringe that marked the line of Salmon river vanished, and the ocean was gone. A few gulls still gleamed on the waters of the bay; but the advancing fog wiped them out one by one, crept across the steel-blue expanse, swallowed up the white mills and single spire of Logport, and joining with reinforcements from the marshes, moved solemnly upon the hills. Ten minutes more and the landscape was utterly blotted out; simultaneously the wind died away, and a death-like silence stole over sea and shore. The faint clang, high overhead, of unseen brant, the nearer call of invisible plover, the lap and wash of undistinguishable waters, and the monotonous roll of the vanished ocean, were the only sounds. As night deepened, the far-off booming of the fog bell on the headland at intervals stirred the thick air.

Hard by the shore of the bay, and half hidden by a drifting sand hill, stood a low nondescript structure, to whose composition sea and shore had equally contributed. It was built partly of logs and partly of drift wood and tarred canvas. Joined to one end of the main building—the ordinary log cabin of the settler—was the half round pilot-house of some wrecked steamer, while the other gable terminated in a broken whale boat. Nailed against the boat were the dried skins of wild animals, the boat were the dried skins of wild animals, and scattered about lay the flotsam and jetsam of many years' gathering, bamboo crates, canoe of many years' gathering, bamboo crates, casks, hatches, blocks, oars, boxes, part of a casks, hatches, blocks, oars, boxes, part of a whale's vertebræ, and the blades of swordfish. Drawn up on the beach of a little cove before the house lay a canoe. As the night thickened and the fog grew more dense, those details grew imperceptible, and only the windows of the pilot house lit up by a roaring fire within the hut, gleamed redly through the mist.

By this fire, beneath a ship's lamp that swung from the roof, two figures were seated, a man and a woman. The man, broad-shouldered and heavily bearded, stretched his listless powerful length beyond a broken bamboo chair, with his eyes fixed on the fire. The woman crouched cross-legged upon the broad earthern hearth, with her eyes blinkingly fixed on her companion. They were small, black, round, berry-like eyes, and as the firelight shone upon her smoky face, with its one striped check of gorgeous brilliancy, it was plainly the Princess Bob and no other.

Not a word was spoken. They had been sitting thus for more than an hour, and there was about their attitude a suggestion that silence was habitual. Once or twice the man stood in the open doorway.

It was that of a slim, shapely, elegantly-dressed young woman. A scarlet lined silken hood was half thrown back from the shining mass of the black hair that covered her small head; from her pretty shoulders dropped a fur cloak, only restrained by a cord and tassel in her small gloved hand. Around her full throat was a double necklace of large white beads, that by some cunning feminine trick relieved with its infantile suggestion the strong decision of her lower face.

"Did you say yes?" Ah, thank you. We may come in, Barker." (Here a shadow in a blue army overcoat followed her into the cabin, touched its cap respectfully, and then stood silent and erect against the wall.) "Don't disturb yourself in the least, I beg. What a distressingly unpleasant night. Is this your usual climate?

Half graciously, half absently overlooking the still embarrassed silence of the group, she went on: "We started from the fort over three hours ago—three hours ago, wasn't it, Barker?" (the erect Barker touched his cap)—"to go to Capt. Emmons' quarters on Indian Island—I think you call it Indian Island, don't you?" (she was appealing to the awe-stricken Princess,)—"and we got into the fog and lost our way; that is, Barker lost his way," (Barker touched his cap deprecatingly,) "and goodness knows where we didn't wander to until we mistook your light for the light-house and pulled up here. No, no, pray keep your seat, do! Really I must insist."

Nothing could exceed the languid grace of the latter part of this speech, nothing except the easy unconsciousness with which she rose and walked up and down the narrow room, or gazed absently from the windows of the pilot-house, but never by look or sign betrayed the slightest consciousness of his companion. At such times the Princess, from her seat by the fire, followed him with eyes of waking expectancy and wistfulness. But he would as inevitably return to his contemplation of the fire, and the Princess to her blinking watchfulness of his face.

They had sat there silent and undisturbed for many an evening in fair weather and foul. They had spent many a day in sunshine and storm, gathering the unclaimed spoil of sea and shore. They had kept these mute relations, varied only by the incidents of the hunt or meagre household duties for three years, ever since the man, wandering moodily over the lonely sands, had fallen upon the half-starved woman lying in the little hollow where she had crawled to die. It had seemed as if they would never be disturbed until now, when the Princess started, and, with the instinct of her race, bent her ear to the ground.

The wind had risen and was rattling, the tarred canvas. But in another moment there plainly came from without the hail the sound of voices. Then followed a rap at the door; then another rap; and then, before they could rise to their feet, the door was flung briskly open.

"I beg your pardon," said a pleasant but somewhat decided contralto voice, "but I don't think you heard me knock. Ah, I see you did not. May I come in?"

There was no reply. Had the battered figure head of the Goddess of Liberty, which lay deeply embedded in the sand on the beach, suddenly appeared at the door demanding admittance, the occupants of the cabin could not have been more speechlessly and hopelessly astonished than at the form which glided by the offered chair of her stammering, embarrassed host, and stood beside the open hearth.

"Baker will tell you," she continued, warming her feet by the fire, "that I am Miss Portfire, daughter of Major Portfire, commanding the post. Ah excuse me, child!" (she had accidentally trodden upon the bare yellow toes of the Princess.) "Really, I did not know you were there. I am very near-sighted." (In confirmation of her statement, she put to her eyes a dainty double eye-glass that dangled from her neck.) "It's a shocking thing to be near-sighted, isn't it?

If the shamefaced uneasy man to whom this remark was addressed could have found words to utter the thought that even in his confusion struggled uppermost in his mind, he would, looking at the bold, dark eyes that questioned him, have denied the fact. But he only stammered, "Yes." The next moment, however, Miss Portfire had apparently forgotten him, and was examining the Princess through her glass.

"And what is your name, child?"

The Princess, beatified by the eyes and eye glass, showed all her white teeth at once, and softly scratched her leg.

"Bob."

"Bob? What a singular name!"

Miss Portfire's host here hastened to explain the origin of the Princess' title.

"Then you are Bob." (Eye-glass.)

"No, my name is Grey—John Grey." And he actually achieved a bow where awkwardness was rather the air of imperfectly recalling a forgotten habit.

"Grey?—ah, let me see. Yes, certainly. You are Mr. Grey the recluse, the hermit, the philosopher, and all that sort of thing. Why, certainly; Dr. Jones, our surgeon, has told me all about you. Dear me, how interesting a *rencontre!* Lived all alone here for seven—was it seven years?—yes, I remember now. Existed quite *au naturel*, one might say. How odd! Not that I know anything about that sort of thing, you know. I've lived always among people, and am really quite a stranger, I assure you. But honestly, Mr. Grey—I beg your pardon, Mr. Grey, how do you like it?"

She had quietly taken his chair and thrown her cloak and hood over its back, and was now thoughtfully removing her gloves. Whatever were the arguments, and they were doubtless many and profound,—whatever the experience,—and it was doubtless hard and satisfying enough, by which this unfortunate man had justified his life for the last seven years, somehow they suddenly became trivial and terribly ridiculous before this simple but practical question.

"Well, you shall tell me all about it after you have given me something to eat. We will have time enough; Barker cannot find his way back in this fog to-night. Now, don't put yourselves to any trouble on my account. Barker will assist."

Barker came forward. Glad to escape the scrutiny of his guest, the hermit gave a few rapid directions to the princess in her native tongue, and disappeared in the shed. Left a moment alone, Miss Portfire took a quick, half-audible, feminine inventory of the cabin: "Books, guns, skins, one chair, one bed, no pictures and no looking glass!" She took a bookfrom the swinging shelf and resumed her seat by the fire as the Princess re-entered with fresh fuel. But while kneeling on the hearth the Princess chanced to look up, and met Miss Portfire's dark eyes over the edge of her book.

"Bob!"

The Princess showed her teeth.

"Listen. Would you like to have fine clothes, rings and beads like these, to have your hair nicely combed and put up so? Would you?"

The Princess nodded violently.

"Would you like to live with me and have them? Answer quickly. Don't look round for him. Speak for yourself. Would you? Hush; never mind how."

The hermit re-entered, and the Princess, blinking, retreated into the shadow of the whale boat shed, from which she did not emerge even when the homely repast of cold venison, ship biscuit and tea was served. Miss Portfire noticed her absence: "You really must not let me interfere with your usual simple ways. Do you know this is exceedingly interesting to me, so pastoral and patriarchal and all that sort of thing. I must insist upon the Princess coming back; really, I must."

But the Princess was not to be found in the shed, and Miss Portfire, who the next minute seemed to have forgotten all about her, took her place in the single chair before an extemporized table. Barker stood behind her, and the hermit leaned against the fireplace. Miss Portfire's appetite did not cause up to her protestations. For the first time in seven years it occurred to the hermit that his ordinary victuals might be improved. He stammered out something to that effect.

"I have eaten better and worse," said Miss Portfire, quietly.

"But I thought you—that is, you said—"

"I spent a year in the hospitals when father was on the Potomac," returned Miss Portfire, composedly. After a pause she continued. "You remember after the second Bull Run— But, dear me; I beg your pardon; of course, you know nothing about the war, and all that sort of thing, and don't care." (She put up her eye glass, and quietly surveyed his beard, masculine figure against the chimney.) "Or, perhaps, your prejudices— But then, as a hermit you know you have no politics, of course. Please don't let me bore you."

To have been strictly consistent the hermit should have exhibited no interest in this topic. Perhaps it was owing to some quality in the narrator, but he was constrained to beg her to continue in such phrases as his unfamiliar lips could command. So that little by little Miss Portfire yielded up incident and personal observation of the contest then raging, with the same half abstracted, half unconcerned air that seemed habitual to her, she told the stories of privation, of suffering, of endurance, and of sacrifice. With the same assumption of timid deference that concealed her great self-control, she talked of principles and rights. Apparently without enthusiasm and without effort, of which his morbid nature would have been suspicious, she sang the great American Iliad in a way that stirred the depths of her solitary auditor to its massive foundations. Then she stopped and asked quietly, "Where is Bob?"

The hermit started. He would look for her. But Bob, for some reason, was not forthcoming. Search was made within and without the hut, but in vain. For the first time that evening Miss Portfire showed some anxiety. "Go," she said to Barker, "and find her. She must be found; stay give me your overcoat, I'll go myself." She threw the overcoat over her shoulders and stepped out into the night. In the thick veil of fog that seemed suddenly to inwarp her, she stood for a moment irresolute, and then walked toward the beach, guided by the low wash of waters on the sand. She had not taken many steps before she stumbled over some dark crouching object. Reaching down her hand she felt the coarse wiry mane of the Princess.

"Bob!"

There was no reply.

"Bob. I've been looking for you; come."

"Go 'way."

"Nonsense, Bob. I want you to stay with me to-night. Come."

"Injin squaw no good for waugee woman. Go 'way."

"Listen, Bob. You are daughter of a chief; so am I. Your father had many warrips; so has mine. It is good that you stay with me. Come."

The Princess chuckled and suffered herself to be lifted up. A few moments later and they re-entered the hut, hand in hand.

With the first red streaks of dawn the next day the erect Barker touched his cap at the door of the hut. Beside him stood the hermit, also just risen from his blanketed nest in the sand. Forth from the hut, fresh as the morning air stepped Miss Portfire, leading the Princess by the hand. Hand in hand like they walked to the shore, and when the Princess had been safely bestowed in the stern sheets, Miss Portfire turned and held out her own to her late host.

"I shall take the best care of her, of course. You will come and see her often. I should ask you to come and see me, but you are a hermit, you know, and all that sort of thing. But if it's the correct anchorite thing, and can be done, my father will be glad to requite you for to-night's hospitality. But don't do anything on my account that interferes with your simple habits. Good bye."

She handed him a card, which he took mechanically.

"Good bye."

The sail was hoisted, and the boat shoved off. As the fresh morning breeze caught the white canvas, it seemed to bow a parting salutation. There was a rosy flush of promise on the water, and, as the light craft darted forward toward the ascending sun, it seemed for a moment uplifted in its glory.

Miss Portfire kept her word. If thoughtful care and intelligent kindness could regenerate the Princess, her future was secure. And it really seemed as if she were for the first time inclined to heed the lessons of civilization and profit by her new condition. An agreeable change was first noticed in her appearance. Her lawless hair was caught in a net, and no longer strayed over her low forehead. Her unstable bust was stayed and upheld by French corsets, her plantigrade shuffle was limited by booted boots. Her dresses were neat and clean, and she wore a double necklace of glass beads. With this physical improvement there also seemed some moral awakening. She no longer stole nor lied. With the possession of personal property came a respect for that of others. With increased dependence on the word of those about her came a thoughtful consideration of her own. Intellectually she was still feeble, although she grappled sturdily with the simple lessons which Miss Portfire set before her. But her zeal and simple vanity outran her discretion, and she would often sit for hours with an open book before her, which she could not read. She was a favorite with the officers at the fort, from the Major, who shared his daughter's prejudice, and often yielded to her powerful self-will, to the subalterns, who liked her none the less that their natural enemies, the frontier volunteers, had declared war against her helpless sisterhood. The only restraint put upon her was the limitation of her liberty to the enclosure of the fort and parade; and only once did she break this parole, and was stopped by the sentry, as she stepped into a boat at the landing.

The recluse did not avail himself of Miss Portfire's invitation. But after the departure of the Princess he spent less of his time in the hut, and was more frequently seen in the distant marshes of Eel river and on the upland hills. A feverish restlessness, quite opposed to his usual phlegm, led him into singular freaks strangely inconsistent with his usual habits and reputation. The purser of the occasional steamer which stopped at Logport with the mails, reported to have been boarded, just inside the bar, by a strange bearded man, who asked for a newspaper containing the last war telegrams. He tore his red shirt into narrow strips, and upon two days with his needle over the pieces and the tattered remnant of his only white garment; and a few days afterward the fisherman on the bay were surprised to see what, on nearer approach, proved to be a rude imitation of the national flag floating from a spar above the hut.

One evening, as the fog began to drift over the sand hills, the recluse sat alone in his hut. The fire was dying unheeded on the hearth, for he had been sitting there for a long time, completely absorbed in the blurred pages of an old newspaper. Presently he arose, and refolding it—an opperation of great care and delicacy in its tattered condition—placed it under the blankets of his bed. He resumed his seat by the fire, but soon began drumming with his fingers on the arm of the chair. Eventually this assumed the time and accent of some air. Then he began to whistle softly and hesitatingly, as if trying to recall a forgotten tune. Finally this took shape in a rude resemblance, not unlike that which his dog bore to the national standard, to "Yankee Doodle." Suddenly he stopped.

There was an unmistakable tapping at the door. The blood which had at first rushed to his face now forsook it, and settled slowly around his heart. He tried to rise, but could not. Then the door was flung open, and a figure with a scarlet lined hood and fur mantle stood on the threshold. With a mighty effort he took one stride to the door. The next moment he saw the wide mouth and white teeth of the Princess, and was greeted by a kiss that felt like baptism.

To tear the hood and mantle from her figure in the sudden fury that seized him, and to fiercely demand the reason of this masquerade, was his only return to her greeting. "Why are you here? did you steal these garments?" he again demanded in her guttural language, as he shook her roughly by the arm. The Princess hung her head. "Did you lie screamed, as he reached wildly for his rifle.

"I did."

His hold relaxed, and he staggered back against the wall. The Princess began to whimper. Between her sobs, she was trying to explain that the Major and his daughter were going away, and that they wanted to send her to the Reservation; but he cut her short. "Take off those things!" The Princess tremblingly obeyed. He rolled them up, placed them in the canoe she had just left, and then leaped into the frail craft. She would have followed, but with a great oath he threw her from him, and with one stroke of his paddle swept out into the fog, and was gone.

"Jessamy," said the Major, a few days after, as he sat at dinner with his daughter, "I think I can tell you something to match the mysterious disappearance and return of your wardrobe. Your crazy friend, recluse, has enlisted this morning in the Fourth Artillery. He's a splendid looking animal, and there's the right stuff for a soldier in him, if I'm not mistaken. He's in earnest, too, for he enlists in the regiment ordered back to Washington. Bless me, child, another goblet broken, you'll ruin the mess in glassware at this rate!"

"Have you heard anything more of the Princess, papa?"

"Nothing, but perhaps it's as well that she has gone. These cursed settlers are at their old complaints again about what they call 'Indian depredations,' and I have just received orders from headquarters to keep the settlement clear of all vagabond aborigines. I am afraid, my dear, that a strict construction of the term would include your *protege.*"

The time for the departure of the Fourth Artillery had come. The night before was thick and foggy. At 1 o'clock, a shot on the ramparts called out the guard and roused the sleeping garrison. The new sentry, Private Grey, had challenged a dusky figure, creeping on the glacis, and receiving no answer, had fired. The guard sent out presently returned bearing a lifeless figure in their arms. The new sentry's zeal, joined with an ex-frontiersman's aim, was fatal.

They laid the helpless, ragged form before the guard-house door, and then saw for the first time that it was the Princess. Presently she opened her eyes. They fell upon the agonized face of the innocent slayer, but happily without intelligent reproach.

"Georgy!" she whispered.

"Bob!"

"All's same now. Me got plenty well soon. Me make no more fuss. Me go to Reservation."

Then she stopped, a tremor through her limbs, and she lay still. She had gone to the Reservation. Not that devised by the wisdom of man, but that one set apart from the foundations of the world for the wisest as well as the meanest of His creatures.—*Bret Harte, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

The Little People.

A dreary place would be the earth,
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it;

No little forms, like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands on breast and brow,
To keep the thrilling love chords tender.

The stoutest oaks would grow more stern,
Unfooling nature more inhuman,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than woman.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it. —*Whittier.*

Agriculture a Fraud.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

The basest fraud of earth is agriculture. The deadliest *ignis fatuus* that ever glittered to beguile, and dazzled to betray, is agriculture. I speak with feeling on this subject, for I have been glittered and beguiled, and dazzled and destroyed by this same arch deceiver.

She has made me a thousand promises, and broken every one of them.

She has promised me early potatoes, and the rain has drowned them; late potatoes, and the drought has withered them.

She has promised me summer squashes, and the worms have eaten them; winter squashes and the bugs have devoured them.

She has promised cherries, and the curculio has stung them, and they contain living things, uncomely to the eye and unsavory to the taste.

She has promised strawberries, and the young chickens have devoured them, and the eye cannot see them.

She has promised tomatoes, and the old hens have encompassed them, and the head cannot reach them.

No wonder Cain killed his brother. He was a tiller of the ground. The wonder is that he didn't kill his father, and then weep because he hadn't a grandfather to kill. No doubt his Early Rose potatoes, for which he paid Adam seven dollars a barrel, had been cut down by bugs, from the headwaters of the Euphrates. His Pennsylvania wheat had been winter-killed, and wasn't worth cutting. His Norway oats had gone to straw, and would not yield five pecks per acre, and his black Spanish watermelons had been stolen by boys, who pulled up the vines, broken down his patent picket fence, and written scurrilous doggerel on over his back gate. No wonder he felt mad when he saw Abel whistling along with his fine, French merinoes, worth eight dollars a head, and wool going up very day. No wonder he wanted to kill somebody, and thought he'd practice on Abel.

And Noah's getting drunk was not at all surprising. He had become a husbandman. He had thrown away magnificent opportunities. He might have had a monopoly of any profession or business. Had he studied medicine there would not have been another doctor within a thousand miles to call him "Quack;" and every family would have bought a bottle of "Noah's Compound Extract of Gopher Wood and Anti-Deluge Syrup." As a politician, he might have carried his own ward solid, and controlled two thirds of the delegates in every convention. As a lawyer, he would have been retained in every case tried at the Ararat Quarter Sessions; or the old Ark High Court of Admiralty. But he threw away all these advantages and took to agriculture. For a long time the ground was so wet he could raise nothing but sweet-flag and bullrushes, and these at last became a drug in the market. What wonder that when at last he did get half a peck of grapes that were not stung to death by Japhet's honey bees, he should have made wine and drowned his sorrows in a "flowing bowl."

The fact is, agriculture would demoralize a saint. I was almost a saint when I went into it. I'm a demon now. I'm at war with everything. I fight myself out of bed at four o'clock, when all my better nature tells me to lie still till seven. I fight myself into the garden to work like a brute, when reason and instinct tell me to stay in the house and enjoy myself like a man. I fight the pigs, the chickens, the mules, the birds, the bugs, the worms—everything in which is a breath of life. I fight the docks, the burdocks, the mullens, the thistles, the grapes, the weeds, the roots—the whole vegetable kingdom. I fight the heat, the frost, the rain, the hail—in short, I fight the universe, and get whipped in every battle. I have no more admiration to waste on the father of George Washington for forgiving the destruction of his cherry tree. A cherry tree is only a curculio nursery, and the grandfather of his country knew it. I have half a dozen cherry trees, and the day my young George Washington is six years old I'll give him a hatchet and tell him to down with every cherry tree on the place.

Curious War Incidents.

At this late date any account of the siege of Strasburg would savor too much of the nature of ancient history; but a few incidents, not yet recorded by the press, will still be of interest. The first victim was a man named Ulrich, who was walking along as a projectile fell, hitting first a street lamp and then glancing upon the unfortunate passer-by, wounding him so that he died in a few days. On the 16th of August the statue of Gutenburg, a work of David of Augers, was struck by an obus and slightly injured. The second victim was a drummer named Uuhofer, who was lying asleep when a shell fell on his bed, killing him and his wife. All the next day the scene of the disaster was visited by curious Strasbourgers, who, later, became too sadly familiar with such calamities. On the 15th of August—the Napoleon *fete* day—the German batteries were very active, and the Strasburgers made a grim joke to the effect the besiegers were celebrating it by fireworks, after their favorite fashion; but the *fete* was otherwise disregarded in Strasburg, save that an official *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral, the priest alone attending. In one of the suburbs of Strasburg is the cemetery of Sante Helene. When the place became exposed to the Prussian fire the gravedigger, known as Father Geiss, deserted it, bringing with him the burial register. "He had trained against his little dwelling," writes the diarist Fischback, "a vine which had become quite celebrated in the city for bearing an enormous quantity of grapes, and the citizens each year would pay it a visit, to the great delight of the old gravedigger. In 1870, for the first time, no one went to admire the famous vine of Father Geiss."

At the time of the siege it was stated in the American papers that a girls' boarding-school had been destroyed by a shell and many of the inmates killed. This was true, but the number of the victims—six in reality—was greatly exaggerated. A somewhat similar disaster occurred on the 16th of August, when a shell fell in a school-room in another part of the city completely destroying all the furniture. Happily the school had been closed the day previous, otherwise many children would have been killed.

When milk began to be scarce and sick persons and little children suffered from the want of it, the municipality published a request to all those yet receiving their usual supplies to send one-half daily to the nearest apothecary, who would dole it out for the use of the invalids. This request was generally complied with. The vigorous part of the population missed their beer greatly, and certain thirsty citizens actually sent a request to General Uhrich that he would officially ask the German commander to withdraw his fire from a certain suburb where there were large breweries, in order that the manufacture of the beloved beverage might be resumed.

During the entire siege the people were agitated by false rumors of French victories, started no one knew how. One of these, for instance, stated that Bazaine had won a great victory at Metz, that the French had suffered losses had decimated the enemy; that the splendid army of Prince Frederic Charles had been reduced to a handful of demoralized fugitives; that there was a panic on the Berlin exchange, and that Prussia had summoned the garrisons of all her fortresses to help retrieve her fallen fortunes. After receiving with credulity such stories as these, it is not to be wondered at that the news of Sedan was at first entirely disbelieved. The result of this battle and the report of the declaration of the republic at Paris had been brought to Strasburg in a copy of a Carlsruhe paper, but the intelligence was not credited until it was confirmed by the three gentlemen who formed the committee appointed by the Swiss government to offer relief to the non-combatants of the beleaguered city.

Brides at Niagara.

There is an indescribable fascination to the mere looker on in watching the omnibus as it drives up from the station on the arrival of the different trains. The brief regrets of a day jumps as unconsciously out and with a presence of importance assists the bride to alight. Her bustles around looking after wraps and traveling bags in as business-like a manner as though his principal occupation during his whole life had been the care of a lady's luggage. Entering the house, he airily waves her into the ladies' parlor and walks to the office to register their names, with a manner intended to impress people with the idea that he has been very much in the habit of doing that same thing for a long time. Their self-delusion is respected, and there is nothing in the clerk's countenance or address as he assigns the room and sends the waiter to pilot the way, that would betray his consciousness of the utter failure of the attempted deception. The very prettiest rooms in the house are assigned to them, and they are treated with a marked consideration that is shown to no one else. The waiters beam upon them benevolently, and assume a protecting, half confidential air that is indescribably touching, while the head waiter hovers round like an olive-complexioned guardian angel watching them with a sentimental glance and as tender an expression as a young lover's when he surveys the special object of his adoration. The very porters handle the luggage tenderly and considerately—the newest of all new trunks, the clean canvas showing how little experience they have had as yet in traveling. Underneath those lids stranged hastily down are all those multitudes of things that next months of study and labor to bring them to their poetic completion. Wonderful little nondescripts, whose earthly use no one but a woman can ever learn. The jaunty little breakfast caps of lace that will set so cunningly on the top of the frizzes and curls that deck the young wife's head. Miracles of art in dainty embroidered jackets, and rainbow combinations of bows, sashes and rosettes. A shadow of a blush comes to her cheek as her new name stares her in the face from the porter's shoulders, where her trunk is mounted, and the last touch of conscious dignity is visible in her carriage. The Russia leather traveling bag is just as evidently on its first journey, and the odor of the shop is not yet out of the pretty gray traveling shawl, which is so daintily and neatly folded and strapped, showing the touch of interested feminine fingers in its precise arrangement. And all the while the bridegroom is growing more nonchalant and unconcerned, quite overdoing the character, and the bride is shyer and more constrained, looking up at her husband and trying to catch some of his assumed ease and assurance, evidently relieved enough when the door of her room closes behind her, shutting away from the eyes that will follow her mercilessly, studying her face and general style, and comparing her with those who have preceded her. The hotel register is a sad toll-tale. Were there no other means of finding out the newly wedded pairs, this would betray them. The masculine name is written with the usual careless flourish, indicating habit, but in the words that follow, "and wife," there is a noticeable change. The pen has lingered over them, and they are written with a care and precision and plainness, that cannot be mistaken—with the least bit of awkwardness, too. Page after page of these names are recorded, and all in the same peculiar manner. It is a sort of idiosyncrasy of these newly made husbands to write in every register Mr. So and So and wife, while those to whom marriage is an old story, whose romances years has dimmed, are entered in the most matter-of-fact way, Mr. and Mrs. Such an One. This is the evidence of experienced hotel proprietors and clerks.—*A Letter to the Boston Post.*

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Morvin Grove, No 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 7½ o'clock, in Druid's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Groves and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend. DANIEL REIMAN, N. A.
WARD S. STEVENS, R. S. [my9-tf]

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.
By order of M. E. H. P
G. A. K.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of
POST COMMANDER.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

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d26dtf

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1117.

AN ORDINANCE TO CHANGE CERTAIN GRADES.
The city of Portland does ordain as follows:
Section 1. That the grades at the intersections of the streets hereinafter named, be so changed as to establish the same at the heights above the base of grades herein contained in the following table:

Sta.	N. 1st.	N. 2d.	N. 3d.	N. 4th	N. 5th	N. 6th
E.						
F.	10.75	21.	20.25	20		
G.		19.75	20.	20		
H.		19.5	19.8	20	20.5	21.
I.			19.6	20	20.4	20.8
J.				19.75	20	20.8
K.				19.5	19.7	19.9

Sts.	N. 7th	N. E. Park	N. W. Park	N. 8th	N. 9th	N. 10th
E.						33.
F.						32.
G.						32.
H.	21.6	22.8	23.5	24		30.
I.	21.2	21.6	22	22.5	23	
J.	20.6	21	21.5	22	22.5	
K.	20.1	20.5	21	21.5	22	22.5

Passed the Common Council December 6, 1871.
W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.
Approved December 8, 1871. PHILIP WASSERMAN, Mayor.
d13d5t

Ordinance No. 1116.

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH CERTAIN Grades.
The city of Portland does ordain as follows:
Section 1. That the grades at the intersections of the following named streets be and are hereby established at the heights above the base of grades herein set forth:

Sta.	N. 5th.	N. 6th	N. 7th	N. E. Park	N. W. Park	N. 8th	N. 10th.
L.	19.5	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.5	21.	22.
M.		19.5	19.6	19.8	20.	20.4	21.5

Passed the Common Council December 6, 1871.
W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.
Approved Dec. 8, 1871. PHILIP WASSERMAN, Mayor.
d13d5t

Ordinance No. 1113.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE ASSESSment and collection of taxes.
The City of Portland does ordain as follows:
Section 1. The City Assessor shall make and return the assessment roll of all property subject to taxation by the city properly certified, to the Auditor, on or before the first day of December in each year.
Section 2. Upon the filing of the assessment roll, the Auditor shall give notice by publication in some daily newspaper that the same is open for inspection and will remain open until the first day of January following, prior to which time all applications for correction of errors must be filed.
Section 3. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by the assessment, valuation, or testing of property may apply to the Common Council for a revision of

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1871. NO. 242.

POST-OFFICES.

OREGON.

Curry.
Chetco,
Ellensburg,
Port Orford.

Grant.
Canyon City,
Camp Watson,
Dayville,
Grant,
John Day City,
Prairie City.

Jackson.
Applegate,
Ashland Mills,
Grant's Pass,
Jacksonville,
Phoenix,
Rock Point,
Willow Springs.

Josephine.
Kirby,
Leland,
Slate Creek,
Waldo.

Linn.
Cottage Grove,
Coast Fork,
Camp Creek,
Fairbrights,
Eugene City,
Franklin,
Lone Tom,
Pleasant Hill,
Rattlesnake,
Shelby,
Springfield,
Willamette Forks.

Lane.
Albany,
Brownsville,
Crawfordsville,
Diamond Hill,
Harrisburg,
Halsey,
Peterson,
Scotia,
Sand Springs,
Shedd's.

Marion.
Aden,
Aumsville,
Belpassi,
Buttonville,
Brooks,
Bethel,
Hubbard's,
Jefferson,
Marion,
Monitor,
Mt. Angel,
Silverton,
Scio,
Stayton,
Turner,
Waconda.

Multnomah.
East Portland,
Portland,
Springville.

Polk.
Bethel,
Bridgeport,
Buena Vista,
Dallas,
Eola,
Elk Horn,
Grand Ronde,
Independence,
Lincoln,
Locklmuts,
Lowisville,
Monmouth,
Perrydale,
Rickreall,
Salt Creek,
Zena.

Tillamook.
Garibaldi,
Netarts,
Nestuckton,
Tillamook.

Umatilla.
Cecils,
Cayuse,
Mitchell's Station,
Marshall,
Meadowville,
Pilot Rock,
Pendleton,
Umatilla,
Weston.

Union.
Cove,
La Grande,
North Powder,
Summerville,
Union.

Wasco.
Antelope,
Bridge Creek,
Deschutes,
Dead River,
Prine,
Scotts,
Spanish Hollow,
The Dalles,
Wasco.

Washington.
Centerville,
Forest Grove,
Glencoe,
Greenville,
Hillsboro,
Middleton,
Taylor's Ferry,
Tualatin,
Wapato.

Yamhill.
Amity,
Bellevue,
Dayton,
Lafayette,
McMinnville,
Monmouth House,
North Yamhill,
Sheridan,
West Chehalem,
Whitson's Store,
Newberg.

Clatsop.
Astoria,
Lowell,
Mishkisel,
Smokomish,
Tolalip.

Skamania.
Fort Dalles,
Rock Creek,
Spokane Bridge,
Union Flat.

Umatilla.
Beaver,
Canal Bank,
Grand Mound,
Miami Prairie,
Olympia,
Steilacoom,
Weston.

Whatcom.
Bellingham Bay,
Cathlamet.

Walla Walla.
Dayton,
Touchet,
Walla Walla,
Wallula.

Whatcom.
Bellingham Bay,
Cathlamet.

Yakima.
Atanum,
Fort Simcoe,
Konkewock,
Kittitas,
Mok Soo,
Selah,
Yakima.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

Boise City.
Rocky Bar,
Placerville,
Idaho City,
Centreville,
Quartzburg,
Hailey,
Silver City,
Ruby City,
Owyhee City,
Jordan Creek,
Boise City.

Lemhi.
Salmon River,
Leesburg,
Napias,
Pattersonville,
Lemhi City.

Alturas.
Rocky Bar,
Atlanta,
Ketchum,
Hailey,
Malad City,
Soldier Station,
Independence,
Kellogg's P. O.
Lafayette,
Lafayette,
Placerville,
Quartzburg,
Rocky Bar,
Silver City,
Salmon City and Lancaster,
Tendoin,
Vinson,
McMinnville,
Middleton,
Mountain House,
Nesely,
North Yamhill,
Ophir,
Oregon City,
Peoria,
Pendleton,
Pilloneah,
Port Orford,
Roseburg,
Rattlesnake,
Rainier,
Salem,
Scottsburg,
Springville,
Shedds,
Sheridan,
Silverton,
Starr's Point,
St. Helens,
St. Helens,
Tillamook,
Turners,
Umatilla,
Union,
Washington County.

Idaho Territory.
Bruneau,
Boise City,
Centreville,
Coeur d'Alene,
Cottonwood,
Florence,
Idaho City,
Lewiston,
Lemhi,
Malad City,
Oro Fino,
Owyhee,
Placerville,
Rocky Bar,
Ruby City,
Silver City,
Salmon River,
Soldier Station,
Vancouver,
Walla Walla,
Walla Walla,
Weiser,
Yakima.

Nevada Territory.
Austin,
Belmont,
Battle Mountain,
Carson City,
Dayton,
Elko,
Eureka,
Genoa,
Hamilton,
Humboldt,
Lander,
Pioche,
Reese River,
Silver City,
Unionville,
Virginia City,
Washoe City.

Utah Territory.
Alpine,
Beaver,
Brigham City,
Cedar City,
Corinne,
Fillmore City,
Franklin,
Grantsville,
Kanarra,
Kaysville,
Lehi,
Logan,
Mendon,
Ogden,
Parowan,
Provo,
Payson,
Salt Lake City,
Springville,
Tooele,
Uintah,
Wellsville.

The Daily Oregonian.

HARRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock A. M., and delivered to Portland subscribers at 25 cents a week. Single copies 10 cents. By Mail or Express, one year paid in advance, $6; six months, $3; for three months, $2. Address editorials to the Editor.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $1.50 for six months, or $1 for three months, in advance.

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Oregon City	50	Lincoln	2 00
Buttevilla	1 25	Salem	2 00
Champoeg	1 25	Polk's Independence	2 50
Dayton & Lafayette	2 00	Buena Vista	3 00
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By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO DEC. 15.

EASTERN STATES.

The New York Internationals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—At a special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners this afternoon a resolution was passed rescinding the order which directed the Superintendent to prevent the parade of the Internationals on Sunday, and another resolution was adopted instructing the Superintendent to take the necessary measures to prevent a breach of the peace.

Free Lovers Object to Disturbance.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—This afternoon Miss Tennie C. Claflin appeared at Market Court and complained to Justice Standley that her father and mother were a source of continual annoyance to her and Mrs. Woodhull. She complained specifically that they went to her residence on Wednesday evening last, and created a great disturbance. Justice Standley issued a summons for their appearance to-morrow morning, to answer the charge of their daughter.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Appointment of Judge Williams.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate in Executive session to-day took up the nomination of Geo. H. Williams, to be Attorney General of the United States, and unanimously confirmed it without reference to the committee. This was in accordance with the usage and courtesy in every case where a nominee has been a member of the Senate, his character being sufficiently known without requiring formal inquiry.

The following is the correspondence between Mr. Akerman and the President:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 13, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT—*Dear Sir:* I hereby resign the office of Attorney General of the United States—this resignation to take effect in accordance with a wish which you verbally expressed to me to-day, on the 10th of January next.

(Signed) A. T. AKERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON,
December 13, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT—*Dear Sir:* In tendering the accompanying resignation of the office of Attorney General, permit me to express my grateful sense of the kindness which I have uniformly received from you during my service in office, and my cordial wishes for continued success in your administration.

A. T. AKERMAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
December 13, 1871.

THE HON. A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney General—

Dear Sir: In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, to take effect on the 10th of January, permit me to renew assurances of high regard for you personally, and my appreciation of the zeal and application which you have brought to bear in the office which you have so honorably filled. I part with pride to the uniform harmony which has constantly existed, not only between us, but also between yourself and colleagues in the Cabinet, all of whom I know unite with me in hearty wishes for your health and happiness. Your personal note accompanying your letter of resignation is gratefully received as a token of reciprocity and kind sentiment, which I shall ever appreciate.

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT.

The New Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Various propositions have been made and discussed principally turning on the number of Representatives of which the House should be composed. The number was finally, on motion of Garfield, fixed at 283, distributed as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 7; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 5; Florida, 1; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 13; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 1. Total, 283.

Other Washington News.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of S. Joseph Casey as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, and Benj. J. Sweet of Illinois as first Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Geo. H. Baker, of Pennsylvania, United States Minister resident at Constantinople; T. W. Bennett, of Indiana; Governor of Idaho; M. Gibbings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; David B. Revine, of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent for the army agency at Philadelphia; Horatio G. Sickles, Pension Agent for invalid pensions, at Philadelphia, vice Wm. A. Forbers suspended under the tenure of office law.

The War Department on a general order announces to the army the death of Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter memory, and pays a handsome compliment to his military service and private character. On arrival of his remains on the ship of war *Currera* orders will be issued to do them honor.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Prince of Wales Recovering.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 5 A. M.—A later dispatch from Sandringham says the Prince of Wales' condition is decidedly better. He takes his food well and his strength is better. There are strong hopes of continued progress towards recovery. The Queen and Princess Louise yesterday visited the room of the Prince, who is improving. The Italian Embassy in London telegraphs to King Victor Emanuel upon the issue of every bulletin. Crowds gather in front of the Mansion House and Marlborough House and cheer loudly when bulletins of a favorable character are posted.

Later reports from the Prince have greatly relieved the public mind.

The British bark *Chaseo* and the Hawaiian bark *Arctic*, vessels which saved and brought to Honolulu the wrecked seamen of the whaling fleet recently broken up by ice in the North Pacific, have presented to the United States Government a claim for $9,520.

From London.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Times* this morning contradicts the report that the United States government intends recalling Schenck, Minister to England.

Nearly all the telegraph operators who struck have resumed work.

The Government intends suppressing all outdoor demonstration at Londonderry. Troops have been dispatched to that place to suppress all disorders.

The Orleans Princes.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—It announced that the Orleans Princes have determined to take their seats in the Assembly at an early date, where they will act with the policy of the right centre.

CANADA.

Affairs of Government.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—The debate in the Legislature of Ontario on the address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, has lasted since since Monday.

The amendment of Blake, leader of the opposition, condemning the Government for having control of surplus funds which are to be applied to assist railroads, was carried by a vote of 46 to 33. McKenzie moved that there be added to Blake's amendment the following resolution:

"That we inform your Excellency that we have no confidence in the ministry that is attempting to carry out, in reference to said funds of $10,000,000, an usurpation fraught with danger to public liberty and constitutional government.

There is great excitement and the vote on McKenzie's resolution will be very close.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

On Wednesday the body of a man wearing a life preserver marked "Corsica" drifted ashore at Bahama Bay.

The steamer *Pacific* is substituted for the *Prince Alfred* to sail for Victoria to-morrow; the machinery of the latter being out of order.

Arrived, overland, this evening, L. H. Nye, Victoria.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN STATES.

New York News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—James Waldron, on the 29th ult., shot himself in the stove of Owen Gardner, No. 491, Third Avenue, having just returned from California with a considerable sum of money, and died at 8:45 A. M., at the Bellevue hospital, from the effects of the shot inflicted himself. It will be remembered he was missed for several days, and was at last discovered by the friends at Bellevue Hospital.

The *Sun* says it has information that Mrs. Garvey, wife of Plasterer Garvey, arrived in this city yesterday from Switzerland, and that she is instructed by her husband to say that on condition of his not being prosecuted, he will disclose all he knows concerning the ring frauds. She intimates that her husband's revelations will implicate Mayor Hall, Sweeney and Henry Smith. Her proposition has not yet been replied to by Charles O'Conor.

The Deputy Sheriff yesterday seized the New York Printing Co.'s establishment and the New York Manufacturing Stationer's office, both the creatures of the ring, to satisfy the Company's protested note for $100,000 in the Ocean Bank.

At a meeting of the International last evening an address was adopted declaring that the cause of the working classes, who have always fought for the liberty of the down trodden, is the cause of the Internationals. Resolutions were adopted declaring sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and denouncing the administration for its attitude on the Cuban question.

It is again asserted that Stewart, ex-Cuban member of Congress, will take the place of Texas as Commissioner of Public Works.

Fires—Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The first fire of magnitude since the great conflagration occurred yesterday forenoon on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, damaging a block of dwellings and furniture to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

In Mansfield City yesterday morning Hodges' brick block, occupied as stores, offices, etc., was burned. Loss, thirty thousand dollars. Killin, Jr., and a Miss Matthews were struck by a falling wall and instantly killed and buried in the debris. Several others were severely hurt.

Dr. O. H. Hess, formerly business agent of Crosby's Opera House, died last evening from the effects of a pistol wound, inflicted by himself some weeks since, while laboring under despondency, caused by domestic trouble.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Arrived, steamer *Australia* from Glasgow.

An investigation shows that Wm. Howard & Co. and M. W. Miller, who have been raising circulars throughout the country, representing themselves a commission and banking house, are swindlers.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican Senators are in caucus to-day on Trumbull's proposition, in connection with the Committee on Retrenchment. The contested election case of Orris against Meyers, of Pennsylvania, is before the House Committee.

In the House, Snapp offered a resolution for the abolition of the printing and transportation of public documents at public expense, which was referred. Several private bills were passed. Garfield, from Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at private sale, or pay on condemnation, the reserved rights of the owners of ground on which the post-office building at Chicago recently stood, but now owned by the Government. If the same cannot be purchased at a reasonable price, then the purchase of some other square, not more than two squares distant from that lot, and for the purpose of erecting thereon a fire-proof building for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub Treasury, Postoffice, U. S. Courts, Pension and Internal Revenue offices. The bill appropriates $2,000,000, and provides that the total cost of the site for building shall not exceed $400,000. He explained its features and advised its prompt passage.

The House passed the appropriation bill to carry out the Washington Treaty.

Adjourned until Monday.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prince Albert Recovering.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The following bulletins were issued this morning:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 15, 8 A. M.—The Prince had a quiet night. Symptoms of debility, but his condition is considered more favorable.

1 P. M.—The Prince continues in a tranquil state, and slowly and steadily improves.

3 P. M.—The danger in the case of the Prince is so far lessened that a message was telegraphed to Princess Victoria at Berlin countermanding the summons sent to her to come to Sandringham.

Quite a sensation was produced by the release of certain extreme ritualists to say prayers for the Prince's recovery in the absence of orders from their Bishop.

English News.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A new combination is organizing here to reform the Erie Railroad from its present Directors. It is proposed to inaugurate energetic measures immediately.

The arbitrators under the Treaty of Washington to attend the Geneva Conference were to meet at Geneva on Friday for organization. The case as made up by the United States on one side and by Great Britain on the other will be delivered to each of the arbitrators to-morrow or Saturday.

Lady Charlotte Burgoyne, wife of Field Marshal Burgoyne, died last night.

The British press comment with severity on the reported attempts to bribe jurors in New York.

The Chinese Embassy has sailed from Marseilles for Shanghai.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Private letters from Havana say it is believed that the late Governor Roberts, brother of the Spanish Minister in Washington, caused the arrest of students for the purpose of extorting money from their parents and unexpectedly found himself unable to control the Spanish mob, and executions were ordered.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—In the case of Wm. T. Coleman *vs.* Sam'l Gilmore et al., involving the title to property on the Potrero, claimed under the Debare grant against possessory titles of actual settlers, Judge McKinstry decided the Debare grant invalid, and the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants. This virtually settles the title to some forty blocks on the Potrero, for which that number of suits had been commenced.

The bark *Corsica*, sailed for Newcastle, New South Wales, Nov. 29th.

A complimentary reception to Senan B. Anthony at $3 a head will be given at the Grand Hotel this evening.

Arrived—Steamship *Prince Alfred*, from Victoria.

Thos. Murray, who was caught by the police playing the seven-eleven dice game on strangers, was fined one hundred dollars, in the Police Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—J. W. Stowe, late manager of the business of Russett & Irwin, manufacturing company, of New Britain, Connecticut, on the Pacific coast, brings suit against that company for seventy thousand dollars dividends accrued on stock claimed by him as his interest in the eighty shares of the stock.

The Omnibus Railroad Company will soon substitute the modern pattern of small cars without rear platforms for loafers, and without conductors.

The San Francisco Gas Company sue E. C. Dennison for $4,172 for value of gas alleged to have escaped from their metre through a hole caused by a rock thrown by a blast let off by him Nov. 7th.

The ship *Titan*, one hundred and eighty days out from New York for this port, has been spoken off Cape Horn with a disabled rudder. It is now believed she is safe, though she had been supposed lost.

The California Pharmaceutical Society, consisting of the principal druggists of this city, was incorporated to-day. Trustees—James G. Steele, John Calvert, W. E. Mayhew, Wm. Simpson and W. T. Wenzell.

The case of Donnovan is on trial in the Eighth District Court, for the murder of his employer, Winchell, in Contra Costa county. The defence is this afternoon endeavoring to show that he was insane. The prosecution claim that he was simply drunk, and therefore morally responsible.

Weather cloudy with cool wind from the north. Specimens of exceedingly rich silver, copper, bismuth, argentine, galena, lead carbonate and silver bromider, from the mine discovered by Gov. Safford's party of prospectors in the Pinal mountains, Arizona, have been received here this week, and attract much attention. They are regarded as indisputable evidence of a rich mineral country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The trotting race at Bay District Track to-day, 3 miles and repeat, best in five, Leland Stanford distanced. Second heat won by Sleepy Jane. Time—2:41, and 2:17.

The second race was between Salt Lake Parrott, Telfair and Dick Gough, pacers, mile heats, 3 in 5. First heat was won by Salt Lake—2:37; second, same—2:34; third, Telfair—2:47, fourth, Dick Gough—2:38. Parrott and Salt Lake distanced. The race was then postponed until 1 P. M. to-morrow.

Several of our friends will attend him to-morrow evening.

Hon. J. Tanney, of the law firm of Tanney, McClellan & Tanney, of Chicago, arrived here to-day, representing numerous policy holders in the Pacific, Occidental and People's Insurance Companies of San Francisco, who have suffered losses by the great fire. He will take such action as in his judgment is prudent for the interest of policy holders.

INTERIOR CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 15.—At San Rafael, Lower California, on the 12th instant, Louis Lasserre and Wm. Kelly killed Col. Pierce, acting Captain of the guards stationed on the frontier, and formerly Colonel in the National Guards of the city of Mexico.

Active surveys on the San Diego and San Bernardine railroad are commenced this week.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15.—The illness of Judge Morrison has become alarming. He is suffering from a severe attack of the erysipelas. The case is considered critical.

The city is filled with dust from a sandstorm of yesterday. No indications of rain, and in case of failure another dry season will prevail.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 15.—The examination of parties charged with the murder of Dr. Robinson, was resumed this morning. Nothing important was elicited. Upon application of the prosecution for time to get witnesses from Cottonwood, the Court adjourned until Monday.

An absorbing subject of discussion is the admission of Utah into the United States. The Gentiles are decidedly opposed.

Reports from the principal mining districts say that despite the severity of the winter, work goes on. Immense quantities of ore are taken out.

Brigham Young is reported to-day at St. George.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

Arrested for Forgery.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 15.—George Tribble, the young man who was publicly cowhided by the Misses Ealls, in this place, has been arrested on a charge of perjury and bound over in the sum of $500 to answer at the next term of court.

NEWS CONDENSATIONS.

The Bonded debt of California is $5,126,600.

Extensive seeding is going on in San Joaquin valley, and should the season continue favorable, there will be a much larger amount of land sown to grain this winter than ever before.

Root & Cady, of Chicago, retire from the business of publishing sheet music, and have sold the plates preserved in their fire-proof vaults, for $25,000. Brainard's Sons, of Cleveland, being the purchasers.

The United States Branch Mint in Carson is doing a heavy business just now. During two and a half days there was received at this institution over four tons of bullion, valued at upward of $350,000.

Mayor Selby of San Francisco, suggests in his last message, the discontinuance of wooden pavements, and states that those made of cobble stones can be relaid for one-eighth the cost of restoring those composed of wood.

It has been discovered by experiments in Nevada that sage brush ashes are a remarkably good fertilizer. Where common sage brush land has been badly frozen. At Helena in low [illegible] ago it was 25 deg. below zero, the only [illegible] other known in the Territory.

The Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen* has the following regarding the late [illegible] Gen. Schofield: "The public is happy and hopeful. The peace programme is continued, and all believe it will be. The people of Arizona will be unanimous in sustaining the President in a more vital manner than any people in the States. It is the people of this Territory, in that they [illegible] keep up the Indian war. There is not a pap in Arizona, at all posted, but knows that if Mowry were wanted forever here, the best way to get to the world to have [illegible] it would have to have restrained Stonewall and Cooper. This people want just enough of Gen. Crook's war to convince the Apaches that they are accountable beings, that they must be amenable and fully [illegible] of safer proper punishment, and no more."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Washington pippin says what's the matter with the National Convention shall be held in that city next year.

Gov. Washburne has 1,600 of his 10,000 majority for Governor of Wisconsin in the Sixth Congressional district.

The Boston *Advertiser, Traveller* and *Transcript* have come out simultaneously in strong leading articles in favor of the renomination of Grant.

Mayor Hall asked Greeley to take the Democracy of the [illegible] of parts, but Greeley [illegible] and he prefers the [illegible] the Mayor unmanned.

Mr. Colfax earnestly denies that he is a candidate for President, and he still adheres to the determination to retire to private life at the [illegible] of his term as Vice President.

It is said that a certain [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] for the U. S. Senate [illegible] two votes, Cole is only one, Pelton [illegible] and Drake two votes, Ewing [illegible].

EVIDENCE OF

DR. ABORN'S SUCCESS

DISEASES OF THE

LUNGS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS,

AND DEAFNESS

CURED.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Dr. Aborn, from one of his patients:

Amity, Or., Nov. 8, 1871.

DEAR DOCTOR—I am happy to state that by following your directions and using your [illegible] for a week after I came home, I find all my [illegible] My hearing continues good; my breath [illegible] and my coughing ceases good. My general health is very good, and I feel like a new man. I have [illegible] the skill of every attempt, and only left me [illegible] to begin its [illegible] there is left off. It will not require [illegible] for its completion, and a Missouri [illegible] water for its mid-winery, but will come upon the country [illegible] morning. Unmistakable recognition and expression and really receiving it. It will not be the corpse of Democracy, with a growing attachment of "liberal Republicans"—but a young, vigorous and healthy body, full of new life and mighty in power of truth to woo the race.

THE TERRITORY.

Wagon trains are now [illegible] from the Montana [illegible] trains are now [illegible] to [illegible] to and not [illegible] before [illegible]

W. H. Claggett, [illegible] to Congress from Montana, is at work at Washington [illegible] a Government Agency Office at [illegible] in his Territory.

At Fort Shaw, Montana, the temperature has been 30 deg. below zero, and several soldiers have been badly frozen. At Helena on [illegible] ago it was 25 deg. below zero, the only [illegible] other known in the Territory.

The Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen* has the following regarding the late [illegible] Gen. Schofield: "The public is happy and hopeful. The peace programme is continued, and all believe it will be. The people of Arizona will be unanimous in sustaining the President in a more vital manner than any people in the States. It is the people of this Territory, in that they [illegible] keep up the Indian war. There is not a pap in Arizona, at all posted, but knows that if Mowry were wanted forever here, the best way to get to the world to have [illegible] it would have to have restrained Stonewall and Cooper. This people want just enough of Gen. Crook's war to convince the Apaches that they are accountable beings, that they must be amenable and fully [illegible] of safer proper punishment, and no more."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Washington pippin says what's the matter with the National Convention shall be held in that city next year.

Gov. Washburne has 1,600 of his 10,000 majority for Governor of Wisconsin in the Sixth Congressional district.

The Boston *Advertiser, Traveller* and *Transcript* have come out simultaneously in strong leading articles in favor of the renomination of Grant.

Mayor Hall asked Greeley to take the [illegible] ticket of parties, but Greeley [illegible] and he prefers the [illegible] the Mayor unmanned.

Mr. Colfax earnestly denies that he is a candidate for President, and he still adheres to the determination to retire to private life at the [illegible] of his term as Vice President.

It is said that a certain [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] for the U. S. Senate [illegible] two votes, Cole is only one

The Daily Oregonian.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1871.

The History of It.

An Oregon contemporary characterizes a protective tariff as a system of "infamous robbery." If it be infamous robbery it is wonderful to see how the victims thrive under it. Let us briefly glance at the history of its workings.

In 1824 a moderate tariff was adopted, which in 1828 was revised and furnished with new features, and capitalism visibly began, as it never had before, to seek industrial investments. Protection was then for the first time fully embodied in our laws, giving a wonderful impetus to the development of our varied resources until 1833, when the sliding scale of duties provided for in the compromise tariff of 1833 began to tend, more and more, toward free trade. The deleterious influences of that system rapidly paralyzed the society movement, inducing wide-spread derangement and distress upon the country. When the tariff of 1842 was enacted, bringing a return to the protective principle, business and labor had been prostrated. So far this proceeded that Congress had felt impelled to provide relief for suffering and hopelessly insolvent debtors by passing a bankrupt law. But, under the beneficent working of the new tariff, prosperity at once revived; competition for the sale of labor diminished more and more and industries of [illegible] sprang into existence as if by magic. This continued until 1846, at which time the destructive system of the free traders again was adopted. Our progress, however, had received such a strong impulse from the act of 1842, that the malign effects of its iconoclastic successor were not immediately felt. Still, this could not last long; hence we find that by 1850, another period of derangement, prostration and distress had overtaken the country. Fortunately the gold discoveries in California, the new commerce it set on foot, the immense migration it determined, and the opulent accession it bestowed upon our currency, combined to alleviate the suffering under which the business of the country was labouring, and temporarily stayed the legitimate operation of free trade principles. By 1856 we had reaped all possible advantages from the influx of gold. Then followed additional complications. Numerous failures took place. Every successive month hastened the crisis. In 1857 it culminated in the suspension of specie payments by the banks throughout the Union, almost without an exception. For some years the country staggered along under its heavy load. During the last years of Buchanan's administration, the Secretary of the Treasury was unable to negotiate a small loan—not more than $2,000,000—to replenish an empty exchequer, at a rate less than five to eighteen per cent. discount from the face of the Government bonds. When secession was pending, farmers had so little market for their corn in the Northwest that many used it for fuel, as being cheaper than any substitute. In 1862 we again resorted to protection, passing what the free traders delight to stigmatize as the "infamous Morrill tariff." Under its healthful influences, our industries of every kind once more became highly prosperous, and we borrowed easily, without going abroad, on advantageous terms, more than one hundred millions of dollars, which had been so difficult to obtain, under free trade auspices in 1859. Although there was, in 1865, owing to the sudden collapse of the rebellion and its accompanying demand for the products of various industries, a temporary lull in our wonderful prosperity, yet the recovery was rapid. At the present time, with ten consecutive years of a protective tariff, labor was never so fully employed or better compensated, the development of our resources is progressing with gigantic strides, the influx of emigration is greater than at any previous period of our history, and even the war-blasted South is richer and more vigorous than when she committed herself to the insane scheme of disrupting the Union.

Do the facts of history bear out the assertion that a protective tariff is "infamous robbery?" Surely the blindest of all people are those who are unable to read written history.

Signs of Breaking Up!

A large number of the insincere organs of the Democratic party are proposing an apparent surrender on great fundamental issues. They insist that the party should now profess to give up the contest on issues of the past, not, as they frankly confess, because they have changed their minds on these subjects, but because inevitable defeat awaits them if they go into the next Presidential campaign upon the Bourbon politics of their last national platform.

That is to say, they are ready to yield a tardy, reluctant and forced acquiescence to measures which they have heretofore opposed, as a matter of political expediency, and as a means of attaining political power, with a mental reservation of implacable tacit hostility which they will pretermit till they get into power. This hypocritical and Machiavellian policy does not, however, meet the approval of the Southern wing of the party, and is disdainfully rejected by many of the leading Democratic journals of the North, who declare that this programme of acquiescence in the results of the war implies the surrender of every time-honored Democratic principle, and is nothing more nor less than a hypocritical attempt of the Democratic party to sneak into power on Republican principles. Moreover this formal acceptance in 1871 of the policies and laws which have been persistently fought by the Democratic party during and since the war, and which in 1868 were declared by them to be revolutionary, unconstitutional and void, is an emphatic condemnation by the Democratic party itself of its whole previous record, and amounts to a humiliating confession before all the world that it has, during all this period, been grossly in the wrong.

So plainly is this perceived by large numbers of Democrats, that they express their disgust in language something like this: When we have surrendered to the Republican party on every distinctive issue that we have heretofore held, of what use is it to keep up a political organization? Why continue the farce of attempting to maintain the Democratic party if all its distinctive ideas are to be surrendered? These questions are asked not unfrequently by Oregon Democrats, and are heard in all parts of the State. There is no mistaking the fact that the want of a policy around which Democrats can coalesce and rally is operating to "dissolve the political bands" which have heretofore kept them united. In our State they show more signs of breaking up than at any former time, and can only be held together in tolerable order by a revolutionary and repudiation platform, such as they had last year, but which has been discarded by the party in all the other States.

OREGON.

Hillsboro is getting to be a "railroad town." The usual drunks and fisticuffs now occur with regularity.

Wallamet University closed the first term of the collegiate year on Thursday. The second term will begin on Monday next.

A man named Wilcox fell from a tree near Aumsville, Marion county, a few days since, and received injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

No Oregon Democratic paper is satisfied with the President's message. How they would be refreshed if they could see a message once more that was an essay on the resolutions of '98!

The eighth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation will be celebrated by the colored population of the State, at Reed's Opera House, Salem, on the evening of January 1st, 1872.

On the completion of the railroad to Hillsboro, which will be accomplished next week, that town proposes to celebrate the event by tendering to Mr. Holladay and guests a banquet at the Union Hotel.

We have news from the election at Scio. Every ward in the city shows a Democratic gain. Last year the Democratic majority in the city was two. This year it is four, showing a magnificent gain of one hundred per cent. Well may the Democratic press exclaim that at this rate the "redemption" of the country is only a question of time! The Administration is, indeed, rebuked.

Dime Currency Wanted.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

A petition is being circulated in San Francisco and numerously signed by leading citizens and business houses, asking Congress to abolish the quarter and half dollar coinage, which keeps up the inconvenient system of dividing the dollar into eighths, as when the old shilling was still in use, and in California keeps alive the bit nuisance. The petitioners ask as follows:

That a new coin be issued, of the value of two dimes, and having the name "two dimes" in the center of the reverse.

That all coins of the value of half a dollar, hereafter issued, have the name "five dimes" in the center of the reverse.

That the coinage of quarter-dollars cease, and that all such coins now in circulation be withdrawn by the payment of a small premium, and recoined.

This change in our small coinage, allowing dimes, half-dimes and frictional coins to be retained would undoubtedly be more promotive of economy, fairness and convenience in retail transactions than the present system of quarters, halves and "bits." It would make the dime in fact the unit for all coins introduced between itself and the dollar.

A call has been issued for the Democratic State Committee to meet in this city on the 8th January. The organ tries to inspirit its party and to "make believe" that it is worth while to try to make a fight, by urging a full attendance of the Committee, and by assuring them of its belief that "the future is more auspicious, much fuller of hope, than many of our (its) friends imagine." Here is indeed a doleful attempt to whistle up courage. But an effort like this will never create a soul under the ribs of death.

The *Herald* says it opposes the "possum policy" because "here in Oregon it is not necessary to success." We are thus left to infer that if it were deemed necessary to success the *Herald's* party in Oregon would readily abandon its principles, such as they are, and cheerfully accept any policy, any platform, any candidates that would promise success.

On Thursday, near Pumphrey's, as some workmen were cutting timber on the line of the N. P. R. R., a large fall fell upon a team of oxen, killing two of them, and knocking the driver senseless. The driver's injuries, however, were not serious, and in a few hours he recovered.

A man named Lovell, living near Olympia, sent twenty dollars in good greenbacks to New York for a box full of bills "just as good as genuine," which are so often heard of. He received the box, opened it and found it full of shavings. Served him right.

The official vote of Maryland, as cast at the late election, stands: Tome, Republican, 58,824; Whyte, Democrat, 73,659; majority 15,135. The Democratic plurality in 1870 was 16,559; Republican gain 3,734.

The St. Louis *Republican* prints editorial extracts from thirty leading Democratic papers, in every part of the Republic, indorsing its plan of making no nomination for the Presidency.

The *Catholic Sentinel* in an article on the name of our river says that beyond question the original name was "Wallamet."

Failure of many of the most eminent physicians of San Francisco to cure a case of Rheumatism.—Triumph of the Unk Weed Remedy.

SAN JOSE, August 25, 1871.

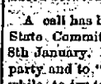
DR. A. M. LOEPER & Co.: This is to certify that I, the undersigned, have been sick for five years with Rheumatism, and have been treated for many ailments. My trouble has been weakness of the back and side, and wandering pains all over my body. I have been treated by many of the most eminent physicians of San Francisco, as well as of this city, but without any effect. At last I was induced to try your UNK WEED REMEDY, and the result was that after taking the contents of two bottles I found myself perfectly cured. To all afflicted with Rheumatism I say TRY THE UNK WEED REMEDY, and you will be cured. Yours truly,

d14d2p JAMES AHERN, San Jose.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH,

Affections of the Lungs, Deafness, Discharges from the Ears, Nervous or General Debility, Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, Opacity of the Cornea, Films, etc., are successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, cor. Third and Morrison streets.

CHRONIC DISEASES, especially such cases as have resisted the ordinary modes of treatment, are the class of maladies which Dr. Aborn treats with unparalleled success. NO CHARGE for Consultation. Terms—Moderate and adaptable to the circumstances of the patient, so that all who are afflicted can procure his treatment if they wish. d7d1f



DR. S. R. FREELAND,

DENTIST.

LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO,

No. 193 First st., Portland.

Nitrous Oxide administered. n8d1f

Facts and Figures.

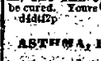
That the public should know how to buy Goods and where to buy them, the figures below are given, and I will tell just what I advertise, at the prices I state:—

Augusta Saltzman's celebrated Watches, 4¾ oz. 18 c. Gold, at..... $139 00
Augusta Saltzman's celebrated Watches, 6 oz. 18 c. Gold, at..... 166 00
P. S. Bartlett's Silver Hunting Case, lever movement, Jeweled with Fogg's patent pivlop, sprung over regulator, Chronometer balance, patent dust cap and dollar hinge cases, at the following prices:—
3-oz. Case..... $28 00 | 5-oz. Case..... $33 00
4-oz. " ..... 30 00 | 6-oz. " 37 00

All orders from the country promptly and carefully filled and sent by Express C. O. D.

Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Watchmakers' materials, and Spectacles, for sale wholesale and retail. Dealers from the city and interior are requested to call and examine prices before sending to San Francisco. You can buy at as low rates and save freight.

d11d1f **E. L. STONE,**
107 Front street, Portland.



J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

[Late MACK & WELCH.]

Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor. First and Alder Streets.

The patronage of those desiring superior operations in especial request.

Nitrous Oxide, for the painless extraction of Teeth.

oct5dawtf

Burnett's Cologne.—Best in America.

BORN:

Near Oakland, Oregon, Dec. 6th, to the wife of Martin Davis, twins, a son and daughter.

MARRIED:

Dec. 14th, at the residence of George Bender, Esq., in Washington county, by Rev. T. L. Eliot, Louisa J. Bender and Lewis W. Watts.

At the Union Hotel, Hillsboro, Washington county, by Riley Cave, J. P., Wm. L. Smith, of Multnomah county, and Mary Evaline Parsons, of Washington.

NEW TO-DAY.

Wanted

A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR SALESMAN. Is competent and has had several years' experience. Speaks several languages. Can give good city references. Address F. X., OREGONIAN Office. d16d6t

25,000 Dollars,

U. S. GOLD COIN TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTate Security. Apply to

d13d1t STITZEL & UPTON,
Cor. Front and Washington Streets.

OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION,

AND

NO HUMBUG!

J. B. MILLER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

No. 93 First Street,

Corbett's Building, bet Washington and Alder Streets.

IS RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER, LARGE additions to his already well selected stock of

FINE JEWELRY!

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHAINS From the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe and America, which is offered to the trade at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

which a little mathematics will show. Those the public should go to buy the silver

J. B. BARTLETT'S AMERICAN WATCHES, at the following reduced prices:

Three ounce case..... $20 00 | Five ounce case..... $30 00
Four " ..... 27 00 | Six " 33 00

ALSO THE GOLD

E. HOWARD & CO.'S BOSTON WATCHES. Two and a half or..$110 00 | Three ounce..... $122

Also sole Agents for the Celebrated A. Lange, of Dresden, Watches.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and Warranted. d10d6f

Notice of Removal.

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON Monday, December 18th,

Until 7 o'clock P. M.,

When we shall be happy to see our friends and customers

AT

THE STORE!

Nos. 81 and 83 First Street,

and 21 Washington Street,

DEKUM'S BUILDING.

CLARKE, HENDERSON & COOKE.

MRS. CEO. H. CLARKE

Would also notify her friends that she has Removed her Extensive Stock of

Millinery Goods!

TO

NO. 22 WASHINGTON STREET, DEKUM'S BLOCK, To be Opened the Evening of Dec. 16th. d16d3t

Oro Fino Theater!

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18

Extraordinary Attraction!

FIRST APPEARANCE OF S. R. PURDY AND CHAS. VINCENT'S

WORLD-RENOWNED MINSTRELS!

Selected with the utmost care from the

BEST MINSTREL COMPANIES IN AMERICA,

Including the

EMERSON'S, KELLY & LEWIS', WOODS' MINSTRELS, HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN'S, and others,

In order to present an Entertainment of Refinement and Excellence unsurpassed by any previous efforts of similar institutions. The Company includes:

MR. SAM. PURDY,

MR. CHAS. VINCENT,

M. AINSLEY SCOTT, the Great Interlocutor,

THE WONDERFUL POSTELLE,—Female Impersonator.

ARTHUR STERNWOOD, the Great Tenor.

R. L. YANKE—Musical Director.

THADDEUS FRAVE—Leader.

MR. JOE GREEN—Cornet and Piston.

MR. J. WARD—Baritone.

MR. E. ALPERS—Clarionette.

Front Seats Reserved.

Children in arms—25 00. d15d1t

City Assessment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSment Roll of the City of Portland has been duly filed and will remain open at the Auditor's office until January 15, 1872, prior to which time all applications for correction of errors must be filed. Particular attention is directed to the following Section Ordinance No. 1118.

Section 3. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by the assessment, valuation, or listing of property may apply to the Common Council for a revision of the same. Such application shall contain a list of all the property subject to taxation for city purposes, owned by, in the hands of, or under the control of the applicant and a concise statement of the particular item or items claimed to be erroneously assessed, which said application shall in all cases be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant, and must be filed with the Auditor before the first day of January following the date of the filing of the assessment roll.

The time named in said Section is extended to January 15, 1872.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Portland, Dec. 10, 1871. d3td

Ordinance No. 1118.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE EMPLOYment of an Hydraulic engineer and assistants.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. In order to provide for making examinations, surveys, plans and estimates to enable the Common Council to determine the best mode of supplying the city with water, the Committee on Fire and Water are hereby authorized and empowered to procure the services of a competent Hydraulic Engineer and assistants.

Passed the Common Council Dec. 13th, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Dec. 15, 1871.

PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

d16d6t

Holiday Goods!

W. JACKSON & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST ASSORTment of Goods in their Line ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS!

Of Thirteen different Patterns, all New and Elegant Designs, with Urns Trays, etc., to match.

SILVER-PLATED BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, SYRUP CUPS, PIE DISHES, BAKING DISHES, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, EPERGNES, NAPKIN RINGS, GIFT MUGS, CARD RECEIVERS, ETC.

Also:

Extra Plated Table Cutlery!

With Forks, Spoons, & Ladles of all Styles to match.

RICH CUT GLASSWARE!

French China, &c.,

In Great Variety.

These Goods are from the Best Factories, and were selected from the Latest Patterns by Mr. Jackson, during his late visit to New York and Boston.

Call and examine our Stock at

No. 36 Front Street,

d9d1m O. S. N. CO.'S BLOCK.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and Harper's Bazar!

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE PAPERS AND Magazine will be received at the POSTOFFICE, at the PUBLISHER'S PRICE, and the money sent Free of Charge.

☞ Now is the time to Subscribe. d13d1f

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR,

1871-2.

BANCROFT & MORSE,

First Street, next to Postoffice,

INVITES ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING LIST of Articles for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Which they offer at the most reasonable prices.

Gift Books,
NICELY ILLUSTRATED,
Juvenile Books,
Toy Books,
Prayer Books,
Bibles,
Portfolios, and
Writing Cases
TOURIST CASES,

WORK BOXES AND BASKETS,

Ladies' Purses (Pearl, Ivory & Tortoise,

CARD CASES, (Pearl, Ivory and Tortoise,)

GLASS FLOWER-HOLDERS,
SCISSOR CASES,
WRITING ALBUMS,
INITIAL PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
TINTED PAPER OF EVERY HUE,
VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY.

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
And Everything in the

BOOK AND STATIONERY LINE.

d14d1f

Removed. Removed.

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY.

P. VAN FRIDAGH

WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENtion of the Public to his Removal to

No. 79,

IN

DEKUM'S BUILDING,

On First Street,

Between Washington and Stark. d1d1m

McUSDORFFER!

Cor. Front and Morrison sts.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

SEVERAL NEW STYLES

IN

HATS AND CAPS!

JUST SUITED TO THE

Holiday Season!

d15d1f

RUMMELIN & GUTMANN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURS!

56 First St., opposite Oro Fino Theater.

Just Received, an Extra Lot of

KAMSCHATKA SABLE!

The Only House in the City where they can be found.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES to this really Choice Article, as also to our large stock of

Ladies' Furs!

consisting in

RUSSIAN, HUDSON BAY AND SITKA

SABLE, MARTIN, FITCH,
MINK, CHINCHILLA,
ERMINE, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, GREBE,

Crimean, Persian, White and Black Astrachan,

FUR SEAL (English Lustre.)

In fact, everything which is kept in First Class Fur Business, all of which we offer at

LOW PRICES!

☞ Particular attention paid to Orders, and GOOD FITS GUARANTEED.

THIRTY-NINE

FIRST CLASS

PIANOS & ORGANS

FOR SALE

LOW!

AT

GILL & STEEL'S,

87 Front Street.

d14d2w

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT?

A HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine, licensed by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker S. M. Cos. Endorsed by the leading families of Portland and vicinity. A large supply just received for the holidays, at the

HOME SHUTTLE AGENCY,

d14dawlm 112 Front street, Portland.

Amusements.

CHURCH FAIR!

THE LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

WILL HOLD A FAIR AT

Armory Hall,

COMMENCING TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1871,

To Continue during the week.

THE OBJECT IS TO RAISE FUNDS TOWARDS the Payment of the Heavy Debt resting upon the Church. Among the number of articles to be disposed are the following:

First—A fine Salesman Gold Watch, 6¼ oz., 18 carat case; price, $200. This excellent watch will be voted to the most Popular Minister; votes, $1 each.

Second—A fine Gold-headed Cane, worth $65; to be voted to the most Popular Teacher; votes, 25 cents each.

The Watch and Cane are now on exhibition at Henrichsen's jewelry store, 100 First street.

Third—An Office Chair, to be voted to the most Popular Physician; votes, 50 cents each.

Fourth—A Jack-Knife, to be voted to the Handiest Man in Portland; votes, 10 cents each.

Fifth—A Huge Cake, large as the moon, containing a very fine Diamond Ring.

A large number of other articles will be disposed of in the usual way. In connection with the Fair will be a

Musical Entertainment each Evening!

CARDINELL'S

Dancing Academy.

Front street (between Yamhill and Taylor);

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S CLASS MONDAY and Thursday evenings. Children's Class Saturday from 10 A. M. to 1.30 P. M. Private lessons given. Soirees on Saturday evenings. d14d1f

THE SKATING RINK

AT THE

PAVILION on Fourth St., bet. Pine & A, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Skating Every Morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, every Afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, when there will be Music by a full BRASS BAND, under the Leadership of John A. Cordes.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for Morning and Afternoon admission can be purchased by the package at $1 00 per dozen, and for Evening admission at $2 00 per dozen.

USE OF SKATES, 25 Cents.

At these prices the RINK is a cheap and desirable place of resort, and a t classes are enabled to indulge in this pleasant and healthful exercise. d15d1f

C. PARRISH, WIFE AND DAUGHTER,

Formerly of California, will open a

Dancing School

AT

PHILHARMONIC HALL,

ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18TH.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF DANCING TAUGHT.

Terms—8 nights, $5, including Gentlemen and Lady. N. B.—We are prepared to Teach Clubs at Reasonable Rates. d13d1m

CHRISTMAS EVE BALL!

A GRAND CHRISTMAS EVE CONCERT BALL will be given by

BAKER POST NO. 1 G. A. R.,

On Friday Evening, Dec. 22d,

at the

WASHINGTON GUARD ARMORY,

Musical and Variety Programme with Full Orchestra at 8 o'clock.—Dancing at 9 o'clock.

TICKETS, $2 50. d15d1d

Target Shooting!

There will be a

GRAND TARGET SHOOTING

at the

FOREST HOUSE!

ON THE 23D OF DECEMBER.

PRIZES—TWO BEARS AND SEVERAL TURKEYS. d9d1f

GILL & STEEL,

87 Front Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE EAST

THE Entire Stock of

Holiday Goods!

ever imported to this market, consisting in part of

NEW AND STANDARD

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS!

GIFT BOOKS!

in every variety and style of binding,

Harding's Family Bibles and Albums,

ENGLISH BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS,

JUVENILE & TOY BOOKS,

Portfolios and Writing Desks,

together with a most extensive variety of

FANCY GOODS!

such as

PORTMONAIS,
CIGAR STANDS,
GLOVE and HDKF BOXES,
SCOTCH GOODS,
CARD CASES,
DRESSING CASES, &c.,

All of Which are offered at

LOWEST RATES!

☞ Don't fail to examine our stock before purchasing.

GILL & STEEL,
87 Front Street.

d12d1f

ALISKY & HEGELE,

PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY

No. 107 First Street,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,

BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE Trade and Families to their large assortment of Christmas Goods, viz:

Sugar Squirrels, Cats and Dogs,
Sugar Fishes, Sugar Frogs,
Sugar Eggs and Sugar Hens,
Sugar Islands, Sugar Pens,
Sugar Cradles, Sugar Beds,
Sugar Dolls with Sugar Heads,
Sugar Apples, Sugar Plums,
Sugar Girls with Sugar Thimbles,
Sugar Pouches, Sugar Pears,
Sugar Lions, Lambs and Bears,
Sugar Birds with Sugar Wings,
Sugar Shoes and Sugar Strings,
Sugar Horses tamed and tried,
For little Sugar Boys to ride.
Besides a thousand other Toys
To please the little Girls and Boys.

Our stock of Confectionery, Candies, Plain and Ornamental Cakes, for wholesale or retail trade, will be found COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT, and we WARRANT everything manufactured from the BEST material.

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Etc.

FRESH SHOALWATER and NETART BAY Oysters constantly on hand and served in every style. dec13d1f

Salt! Salt! Salt!

185 TONS

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Now Landing, ex *Barracouta*, from Liverpool,

THIS SALT IS IN 100-LB BAGS OF EXTRA QUALity, and can be relied upon by consumers as perfectly Pure.

For sale in quantities to suit.

Portland, Dec. 14th, 1871. JANION & RHODES. d15d1m

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamship

AJAX,

THOS. STODDARD.....Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1871,

At 6 o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner Front and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, & Victoria.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steam Propeller

CALIFORNIA.

JOHN HAYES.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1871,

At 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of, the Company, corner of F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Seattle, Port Townsend, San Juan, Nanaimo & Sitka.

Carrying the United States Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamer

GEO. S. WRIGHT.

T. J. ANDLEY.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1872,

At 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

IN MAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailing from New York

Every Saturday and Alternate Tuesday

Cabin Passage to Liverpool (gold)..... $75 00
Steerage Passage to Liverpool (currency)..... 30 00

Passage from Liverpool to New York:
Cabin (gold)..... $75 00
Steerage (currency)..... 34 00

☞ Round Trip Tickets issued at very low rates.

JOHN G. DAVIS, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.
Or GEO. W. WEIDLER,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

ANDERS & ROWE

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE LOVERS of Good Cheer and the Healthy Diet, that they are offering an unusually fine assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

consisting in part of

SAUCES AND RELISHES,

Among which are those Celebrated brands so well known to the Heart and Palate of

EVERY TRUE EPICURE,

GUILDHALL, HARVEY'S, JOHN BULL, READING, BEEF STEAK, PRINCE ALBERT, ALPINE, WALNUT & MUSHROOM KETCHUP,

East India Curry Powder, Essence Capers, Durham Mustard, &c., all waiting to take prominent part

IN ENRICHING THE GRAVIES, GIVING TONE TO THE TURKEYS, and ADDING ENGLISH AND FLAVOR to the MOUNTAINS of FISH, GAME AND GOOD THINGS

about to be unbottled at the coming

Feast of the Holidays

Also:

Batty's Incomparable Bottled Cherries, Pie Fruits, Pickles, Preserves, Watterville & Craigie Jams and Jellies, Prunes and Sermon Prunes,

FRESH MICHIGAN CRANBERRIES AND OREGON HUCKLEBERRIES (really delicious)

A Fine Lotion

Sugar-Cured Smoked Beef, Amsterdam Herring

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS, in Bulk and Bottle.

FRESH GOODS IN EVERY LINE

belonging to our business, all of which will be sold at 12½ PER CENT. ADVANCE ON COST.

ANDERS & ROWE,
d12d1f **Cor. Fourth & Washington Sts.**

L. C. HENRICHSEN,

No. 109 First Street,

INVITES THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE HIS STOCK of

Holiday Goods!

Just Imported Direct from New York and San Francisco, consisting of

FINE WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS,

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

which excels any ever offered for sale within the boundaries of Oregon.

I will not sell at or below cost, but will sell as low as any other establishment can sell a first-class article.

My past record is all the pledge that is necessary to convince the public that my goods are what they are represented.

Come! Examine! Purchase!

and you will get the article you pay for.

HUMBOLDT

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital . . . $1,000,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON.....President.
GEO. H. HOWARD.....Vice President.
CHAS. E. STORY.....Secretary.
N. B. EDDY.....Marine Secretary.
H. H. DIGELOW.....General Manager.

DIRECTORS:

Oregon Branch.

PORTLAND...P. Wasserman, C. H. Lewis, B. Goldsmith, D. Maclay, Lloyd Brooks.
SALEM.....L. P. Grover.
ALBANY.....J. A. Crawford.
DALLES.....D. M. French.
LEWISTON.....J. Lowenberg.

HAMILTON BOYD,

Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.

d2d1m2p

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale—

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON, do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, PILES, RASPS, SCREWS, VISE-PANS, SHEET IRON, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

Real Estate, Stock,

FINE BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,

ON SATURDAY [illegible]

Real Estate.

375 ACRES LAND, [illegible]

10 Acres LAND [illegible]

Elegant ROSEWOOD PARLOR MARBLE TOP CENTER STATUARY

Fine BOHEMIAN WINE SETTS

TOILET

Gilt China TEA SETTS.

Painted TOILET SETTS.

Splendid BRONZE STATUARY.

Splendid BRONZE LAMPS

STATUETTES

Large Assortment of FANCY GOODS.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEER.

OSCAR KILBOURN.

1871. Office—No. 60 First street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

S. SHERLOCK & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Hill's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

SALE ROOMS.—No. 61 Front St. and No. 62 First St., Portland

☞ 150 dos. assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand. jo3

J. B. CONGLE & CO.

96 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND

Between Washington and Alder Sts., Near the

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

d3d1f

STEINWAY & SONS

MAMMOTH

PIANO MANUFACTORY!

IS NOW CONFIDENT TO AN the most people of [illegible] that the

Most Extensive Establishment of the Kind in the world!

The official Hermann Returns, as published in [illegible] revealed the startling fact that the NUMBER OF MANUFACTURED PIANO-FORTES made in [illegible] MORE THAN DOUBLE THE NUMBER MANUFACTURED IN ANY OTHER AMERICAN [illegible] AND 25 PER CENT OF THE WHOLE LARGEST PIANO MAKERS OF NEW YORK

At a fine [illegible] SCALE UPRIGHT, [illegible] Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Pacific

Gray's Music Store,

Odd Fellow's Temple Portland

G. L. GRAY,
Manager Branch House

AUCTIONEER.

OSCAR KILBOURN.

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At a fine [illegible] SCALE UPRIGHT, [illegible] Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Pacific

Gray's Music Store,

Odd Fellow's Temple Portland

G. L. GRAY,
Manager Branch House

AVERILL

CHEMICAL PAINT.

The Most Durable,

THE

Most Beautiful

AND

Most Convenient Paint for all Purposes yet Discovered.

IT IS PREPARED READY FOR APPLICATION; is made of several shades or colors, which may be changed to suit the taste, by mixing one with the other, and is put up in cans of one and five gallons each.

A few handsome shades of this celebrated paint have just been received DIRECT FROM THE OBTAINERS IN NEW YORK FACTORY by SMITH & DAVIS.

Portland, Oregon, Aug. 10th, 1871. d1y

E. C. BRIGHAM. aug16d1f FRANK BEARDSLEY.

BRIGHAM & BEARDSLEY,

Merchant Jewelers!

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

(Gray's Music Store),

Cor. First and Alder streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING a Specialty.

☞ All work promptly attended to, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. d16d1m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ction and Commission.

. B. RICHARDSON,
CTION AND
ner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES
ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL
CHANDISE AND HORSES

ays—Wednesday and Saturday.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.
ISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
WS, PRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON

ALSO:
ge assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

egular and Peremptory Sale
OF
l Estate, Stations,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

TURDAY, DECEMBER 16TH,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
Real Estate.
RES LAND, situated in Section 16, T 1 S. R 2 E.
LAND situated in Professor's Land Claim.
rant ROMAN VASES.
GIANT VASES.
PARIAN MARBLE Vases.
STATUES.
e BOHEMIAN WINE SETTS.
SUITES.
ALSO,
Gilt China TEA SETTS.
Painted TOILET SETTS.
gilt EBONY and ENGRAVED SETTS.
Gilt-line WINE SETTS.
ge assortment of HOLY STATUES.
gold BRONZE VASES.
STATUES.
ALSO,
ge assortment of FANCY GOODS.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

CTION AND
R.

OSCAR KILBOURN.

C. No. 40 First street. dtf

DDLERY AND HARNESS.

SHERLOCK & CO.
HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
addles, Harness,
LERY HARDWARE
's Concord Stage and Buggy
Harness, &c., &c.
200 S. No. 61 Front St. and
No. 62 First St., Portland.
Goods received TEA COLLAR
on hand. d3m2p

B. CONGLE & CO
FRONT STREET, PORTLAND
Washington and Alder Sts., East Side.
DLERY HARDWARE
addles, Bridles,
IPS AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
d3m1f

INWAY & SON'S
MAMMOTH
NO MANUFACTORY!
IS NOW CONCEDED TO BE NOT ONLY
the most perfectly arranged, but at the
same time the
Establishment of its
kind in the world!
Revenue Returns, as published in 1870 have
the fact that the NUMBER OF PIANOS
UFACTURED by Messrs. Steinway, (Sixty Instru-
per week) WAS MORE THAN DOUBLE THOSE
THE NEXT LARGEST MANUFACTURER IN
DA, AND EXCEED THOSE OF THE TWELVE
PIANO MAKERS OF NEW YORK combined.
(including a splendid NEW
UPRIGHT), now on exhibition at the Sole
and Retail Agency for the Pacific Coast,
ay's Music Store,
d Fellow's Temple, Portland.
FRANK DEARDSLEY.
RIGHAM & BEARDSLEY,
rchant Jewelers!
OD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
(Gray's Music Store),
First and Alder streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE PIANOS!
Manufactured by
I. CUTT, DAVIS & CO.
ARE THE BEST!
DUE THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL.
PORTLAND, June 6, 1871.
SHAHAN, Esq., Agent of the Hallet, Davis
We desire to express to you our entire ap
the Piano played upon at our Concert on the
st. The Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano is indeed a
instrument, combining great power with peculiar
, and admirable touch; therefore, we cheerfully
nd the Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano to all persons
re a first-class instrument.
Respectfully, yours,
J. E. WYATT,
Conductor of Portland Philharmonic Society.
J. H. HATCH,
Pianist of Portland Philharmonic Society.
Miss M. A. SMITH,
Organist of First Presbyterian Church.
persons are respectfully invited to call at No.
st street, and examine these Splendid In-
m2d1tf

AVERILL
EMICAL PAINT.
The Most Durable,
THE
ost Beautiful
AND
Convenient Paint for all
rposes yet Discovered.
PREPARED READY FOR APPLICATION; IS
of several shades or color, which may be
to suit the taste, by mixing one with another,
up in cans of one and five gallons each.
shades of this celebrated paint have
received DIRECT FROM THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK
SMITH & DAVIS,
Sole Agents, Portland, Oregon.
Aug. 19th, 1871. 71 Front st.
aug19d1f

HAM. FRANK DEARDSLEY.
RIGHAM & BEARDSLEY,
rchant Jewelers!
OD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
(Gray's Music Store),
First and Alder streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
WATCH REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING A
ialty.
promptly attended to, and warranted to give
faction
d10d1m

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1871.

CITY.

CATHOLIC ITEMS.—We obtain the subjoined items from the *Sentinel*:

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, are Ember days, which, as every good Catholic knows, are days of fasting and abstinence.

The Sisters of the Most Holy Names, of this city, design giving vacation to their pupils, from the 23d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

We are requested to state that Rev. C. Delabunty will celebrate Mass and preach at the Church of St. John, Milwaukie, on to-morrow (Sunday) at half past ten o'clock A. M.

We are informed that a Father Matthew Temperance Association is in course of formation among the members of the Cathedral congregation of this city, with very flattering prospects of speedy organization.

It is most earnestly desired that all persons who have admission tickets to the late Fair in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in their possession, and have not settled for or returned them, will do so immediately, as the Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon to adjust all accounts.

The Board of Managers of the Library Association have appointed Messrs. M. Richards, E. Caballe and J. F. Atkinson, judges of the election to be held on the last Sunday of this month for officers of the Society. The polls will be open all day, at the Library Rooms in order to give all members a chance to vote. None are entitled to vote who are in arrears for dues over one year.

ANOTHER CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—We are informed that something near a week ago a young man named Wallace, who lived at or near Forest Grove, went to Deacon Porter of that place and hired a horse and buggy, informing the good Deacon that he wanted the horse and vehicle for the purpose of transporting to the city of Portland a young lady who had been teaching school at Forest Grove, but whose residence is in this city. The young man also intimated to the Deacon that he thought of making the young lady Mrs. Wallace, whereat the Deacon thought everything was lovely, and not only lent the horse and buggy but threw in his blessing. Well, the Deacon waited about a week, and the young man not having reappeared, he concluded to come to town and see if the horse and buggy and the young folks were all right. Arriving here he soon found that the horse, buggy and harness had been sold to a livery stable keeper for $110, and that the party of the name of Wallace had disappeared. Whether the young lady was also sold we have no information, nor is that any essential part of this story. Deacon Porter went for his property, and the livery stable keeper, after taking counsel, concluded to give it up. The Deacon, happy in the possession of Dobbin and the wagon, will take his departure for home in the morning, and will be careful how he lends them again to young men for matrimonial purposes.

"A SAD CASE."—A woman has been left to look out for herself, and the *New Northwest* thus adorns the tale and points a moral: "All the absconders have not yet been reported. We have a case to report and a moral to point. Some three weeks ago a man having a wife and several children, living on the hills west of the city, concluded he was tired of his family, gathered up all the money which had been saved by two years' hard labor of the team in the milk and butter business, amounting to some six hundred dollars, and decamped for California, leaving his wife a large family of children to support, and nothing but three cows to aid her. With a brave heart, which shows the woman in truth to be the 'better half,' she courageously faced her hard fortune, and may every morning be seen wending her lonely way (walking) to this city, through two long miles of muddy woods, with a milk can full of milk in each hand, which she sells to their old customers, and then walks back, to put the weary, tired her cows, and take care of her children." The moral pointed by the *Northwest* is that the law won't allow the woman to sell the cows which furnish her a living. Lucky, we should say, for the women.

THE LUTHERAN FAIR.—Our Lutheran friends got on last evening finely, with their fair, the attendance being large throughout the whole evening, and the receipts very good. There was increased activity in the voting, as indeed there was in all departments of the fair. This afternoon the fair will be open from 1 P. M. till evening for school children who will be admitted for ten cents each. The polls in all the wards will be admitted for ten cents each. The polls in all the wards will be closed at ten o'clock P. M., sharp, so that the result may be known by all before going home. There should be a grand rally to-night, by not only the particular friends of the Lutheran church, but by those who are in the habit of making aid from the public in similar ways. Benefits of this kind ought to be reciprocal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Concerning the departure of the 23d infantry regiment, the *Sentinel* says: "We learn from the best of authority that the twenty-third United States infantry, supposed to leave us by the *Ajax*, will not move until the —th of January, 1872, when the command detachments from this section will be composed of five companies, band and regimental headquarters, the Major A. J. Dallas, twenty-third infantry. We also learn that ten companies of the twenty-first infantry, under Col. Granger, will take the place of the 23d infantry in this Department of the Columbia." This intelligence is probably correct.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—The flags of two or three of the engine houses were at half-mast on Thursday in respect to the memory of a deceased fireman. We learn that his name was George Palmateer, who for a long time was a driver for the P. D. & H. Co. He died at the residence of his father in Clackamas county, after an illness of several weeks.

WOMAN LECTURERS.—It is announced by Mrs. Dunlway that she will be accompanied in her lecturing tour of the Willamette Valley by Mrs. M. M. Miller. We she by the San Francisco *Alta* of the 11th that Miss Susan B. Anthony had arrived at that city, and would lecture for the last time, on this coast, on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th.

OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Captain Molthrop, one of the contractors on this road, informs us that the twenty mile section will be completed by next Sunday night. Tamanas difficulties have been encountered since the rains set in. The Commissioners will make an examination of the road some time next week.

A PHOTOGRAPH, TOO.—Mr. Jos. Dashiel proposes to make a first-class picture of the "homeliest man," together with the jack-knife. Bro. Crocker, come to the front! Show yourself, and the knife may yet be yours, and the picture, too; and then you can see yourself as others see you.

DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.—Mrs. E. M. Hosier, of Forest Grove, indignantly denies that her name was used with her knowledge and consent, in connection with the "Woman's Political Investigation Association," recently organized at Forest Grove.

RIVER BUSINESS.—Ben. Holladay, Jr., and J. D. Biles, of the "Willamette Transportation Co.," have been up the river, this week, arranging the business of the steamer line.

OPPOSITION.—After all the fuss and feathers about an opposition steamer to Oregon City, the steamer *Carrie* commenced running on Thursday.

I. O. O. F.—The Most Worthy Grand Master, E. L. Bristow, returned Thursday evening from an official visit to the Puget Sound Lodges.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Philharmonic Society had another full rehearsal last evening.

The Street Commissioner is having the streets polished up—hyas klosh.

The time appointed for voting on the purchase of Park Row will occur next week.

There will be a regular meeting of Baker Post No. 2, G. A. R., at its hall, this evening.

The *Enterprise* sails in after one of our most pretentious doctors. What's the matter, Tony?

A law suit about a purp, tried this week before a justice of the peace, cost the parties seventy five dollars.

A Chinaman offers three hundred dollars for the recovery of one sweetheart whom somebody has stolen away.

A contemporary says a prisoner in the city jail was flooded till he concluded to work. He couldn't stand water.

The reporter of the *Herald* suggests that our friend of the *Bulletin* is *afraid* he will get that jack knife—no sabe.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CLOSE OF THE QUARTER—REPORTS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Number of boys enrolled, 50; girls, 15; total, 65. Average daily attendance, 52. Average number belonging, 54.2. John W. Johnson, Principal.

HARRISON STREET SCHOOL.

Grammar department—first, second and third grades—I. W. Pratt, Principal; Miss S. C. Taylor, Assistant. Whole number enrolled, 78; boys, 43; girls, 36; average daily attendance, 72; per centage, 93; number of visits by County Superintendent, 2; by School Directors, 5; by other persons, 19.

Fourth, fifth and sixth grades—Miss H. B. Hoover and Miss Julia A. Sutton, Teachers. Whole number enrolled, 90; boys, 51; girls, 45; average daily attendance, 72.

Seventh and eighth grades—Mrs. J. Briggs, Teacher. Whole number enrolled, 56; boys, 26; girls, 30; daily attendance, 44.

Ninth and tenth grades—Miss Fanny H. Bodman, Teacher. Whole number of enrolled, 65; boys, 31; girls, 45; daily attendance, 46.

Recapitulation—whole number enrolled belonging to school, 295; average daily attendance, 234; per centage, 80.

NORTH SCHOOL.

T. H. Crawford, Principal. First and second grades, T. H. Crawford, teacher. Number of boys enrolled, 36; girls, 25; total, 61; average daily attendance, 46; number belonging at close of term, 54.

Third and Fourth Grades. Miss C. F. Ellis, teacher. Number of boys enrolled, 30; girls, 33; total, 63; average daily attendance, 48; number belonging at close of term, 53.

Fifth and sixth grades. Miss L. B. Lingow, teacher. Number of boys enrolled, 29; girls, 29; total, 58, average daily attendance, 39; number belonging at close of term, 48.

Seventh and eighth grades—Miss L. B. Ritchey, Teacher. Number boys enrolled 35; girls, 35; total, 70. Average daily attendance, 58; number belonging at the close of term, 59.

Ninth and tenth grades—Mrs. A. E. Hurlbert, Teacher; Miss Annie Shelby, Assistant. Number boys enrolled, 70; girls, 59; total, 129. Average daily attendance, 87; number belonging at end of term, 127.

Recapitulation—whole number of boys enrolled, 200; girls, 181; total, 381. Average daily attendance, 268; whole number now belonging, 336.

The next term begins on Monday next, the 18th inst.

There will be a vacation from Friday, the 22d inst., to Tuesday, January 2d, 1872.

ARRIVAL OF THE AJAX.

The steamship *Ajax*, from San Francisco, arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. She brought the following list of

PASSENGERS—S Guthrie, Mrs A Barrett, P Amorex and infant; R P Holmes, wife and child; Mrs P Remkres; Zadio V Andrews, W Giller Jr, A A Cohn, T L McKildowney, wife, five children and infant; Capt Flowell, D W Mesfield, W P Barker, wife and infant; Mr Scott and wife, John Shields and wife, Wm Small, J Abrahamson, M Adler, T S Fisher, L Hobart, M S Mayer, A J Watson, J Stanger, A Aldin, wife and two children, George Robinson, H Harrington and wife; Mrs E Utam and daughter, W P Brown, C Sloper, E Scranton, D A Fettibone, D A McMillan, E Moulton, G W Richardson, Mrs S Read and daughter, T M Read, and forty nine steerage passengers.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1871.

Jacob Kamm vs. Jacob Wilhelm; special verdict for plaintiff; defendant allowed until Monday to move for a new trial.

W. H. Crocker vs. John Cook; jury failed to agree and were discharged.

M. A. King, juror, excused for the day.

Bridget Briney vs. Caples & Moreland; jury empanneled and case on trial.

All jurors not on panel in the above case were excused until Monday morning.

WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 15, 1871.

War Department, Signal Service, United States Army. Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Change in last 3 hours	Thermometer	Change in last 3 hours	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	Relative Humidity at 12 middle	State of Weather
			4:52 A. M.					
Portland	30.40	.09	49°	2°	Calm		92	Foggy
San Diego	30.19	.06	59°	1°	Calm		58	Fair
S. Fr'cisco	30.20	.06	50°	0°	N.	Fresh	65	Foggy
			1:32 P. M.					
Portland	30.31	.05	50°	4°	N. W.	Gentle		Fair
San Diego	30.08	.11	66°	5°	S. W.	Fresh		Cloudy
S. Fr'cisco	30.24	.13	51°	11°	S. W.	Gentle		Cloudy
			8:32 P. M.					
Portland	30.29	.04	49°	5°	N. W.	Fresh		Clear
San Diego	30.04	.04	64°	2°	S. W.	Gentle		Fair
S. Fr'cisco	30.15	.01	50°	2°	N.	Fresh		Cloudy

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Rainfall since last report, 0.00.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The sale (Administrator's sale) of lot 6 in block 221, in this city, which was to have been made by A. B. Richardson on last Saturday, was postponed till to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time it will take place at the Court House door. The lot is a desirable one with some improvements on it.

CLARKE, HENDERSON & COOK.—These gentlemen advertise this morning that they will remove, on Monday, to that superb block of Dekum's, on the corner of First and Washington. Their large stock can be shown to better advantage under the change.

On Tuesday last there arrived in this city by the Oregon and California Railroad two men from Long Tom who had come all the way here to purchase suits of clothing from J. O'Neil & Co. They had been reading the OREGONIAN, and found that O'Neil & Co. were selling goods cheap, consequently they journeyed hitherward. O'Neil & Co. supplied them with the star shirt, under clothes, neck-ties and other articles, the parties being satisfied that O'Neil & Co. did the handsome thing with their customers. Go thou and do likewise, at O'Neil & Co.'s, 96 First street.

STYLES JUST RECEIVED.—Gilt Parlor Furniture; Easy Chairs in great variety; Bronze Stands, Card Receivers, Wall Pockets, Finished in Gilt, Walnut, Ebony, Wax and Marquetry. Call and see the Woven Wire Mattress at HURGREN & SHINDLER'S.

Work of every description to the house finishing line will be done at short notice to the best of satisfaction. PAUL RICHTER.

As S. L. Stone is closing out at cost his fancy goods, toys and willow ware, this is the last chance to buy cheap.

I say, mister, where is the Postoffice? Why, it is next door to S. L. Stone's cigar and tobacco store.

S. L. Stone is giving more toys and fancy goods for six bits than any house in town does for one dollar.

Everybody says S. L. Stone is selling the best bit and two bit cigars in the city.

Kris Kringle's headquarters is at S. L. Stone's, next door to the Postoffice.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

To give every one an opportunity to examine our elegant assortment of fine holiday goods we will keep our store open in the evening during the coming week.

b16d1w W. JACKSON & CO.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or *vice versa*, the body requires as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travelers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and Winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the stamina and strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in Winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for those complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventive of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

THE CHURCHES.

DIRECTORY OF DIVINE SERVICES.

Divine services will be held in this city and a East Portland to-morrow as follows:

HALL ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Corner of Hall and Sixth—W. H. Meiese, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—East Portland.—Services in English at 2 o'clock P. M. A. E. Fridricksen, D. D., Pastor.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Corner of Oak and Fifth streets, Rev. Geo. Burton, Minister in charge. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Morning service at 11 o'clock A. M. Evening services at 7:30 P. M. Friday lecture at 1:30 P. M. Singing practice for Sunday School, Saturday at 2 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—Corner of Madison and Fourth streets, Rev. John Rosenberg, pastor, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 3:30 P. M. Sunday school immediately after morning service.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Corner Taylor and Fifth—Rev. A. Myers and Rev. H. Gans, Pastors—at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P.M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Services in German on alternate Sabbaths.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner Taylor and Third—Rev. G. W. Izor, Pastor—at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Missionary Concert at 2 P. M. on the 1st Sabbath of each month.

EAST PORTLAND M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. Miller, Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Corner Stark and Third—Rev. Father Florens in charge, assisted by Rev. C. Delahunty—First Mass 8 A. M., High Mass 10:30 A. M.; Vespers, 7:30 P. M.

ST. DAVID'S CHAPEL.—East Portland, Rev. James Sellwood, Minister in charge, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Corner of Jefferson and Second—Rev. G. H. Atkinson, Pastor—at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Corner Washington and Third—Rev. Dr. Lindsley, Pastor—residence corner Morrison and Ninth streets.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 12:30. Prayer meeting at 8 P. M.—Lecture Thursday evening at 7:30. Gentlemen will be in attendance at the doors to conduct strangers and visitors to seats.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—At the corner of Yamhill and Seventh—T. L. Eliot, pastor. Regular services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12:30. N. B.—The evening service is omitted on the *first* Sunday of every month. The Communion service is at 3½ P. M. on that day. Pastor's residence, Salmon street, between 6th and 6th.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Corner E and 14th—services at 7 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

SYNAGOGUE BETH ISRAEL.—Divine service every Saturday at half past 9 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Isaac Schwab.

CONGREGATIONAL, EAST PORTLAND.—Service at the school house in the McMillan District, a 11 A. M.; Sabbath school at 12:15. Rev. W R. Joeylin, Minister.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner of Alder and Fourth streets. Preaching on Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath school at half past 12 o'clock, immediately after morning service. Prayer and Conference meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

In the New York *Herald* we observe an advertisement to the effect that a whole Funeral can be had for $25. Well, that *is* decidedly cheap; but think of selling suits of Clothing at $18. It is done every day at Kohn & Fishoff's, 91 Front street, where they not only sell suits cheap, but it is so in everything they offer to the public.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—By the next steamer will be received at Kast & Richards, Front street, between Alder and Morrison, a large and elegant stock of goods for the holidays. They have a full assortment of winter goods in store and will be happy to see everybody.

L. M. PARRISH, Formerly of Parrish & Atkinson. G. E. WATKINS

PARRISH & WATKINS,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

90 Front St., bet. Washington and Alder,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

In consequence of a dissolution of copartnership of the firm of Parrish, Atkinson & Woodward, in the Real Estate business, we have opened our New Office and respectfully solicit the patronage of those who may favor us. Our past experience and promptness in business matters is well known. Special attention given to HOUSE RENTING and GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

We BUY and SELL CITY PROPERTY, COUNTRY PROPERTY, PAY TAXES, Collect Notes and Accounts, and Negotiate Loans on approved security.

Nearly twenty years residence in Oregon has made us familiar with the value of City and Country Property, together with the various locations—for any information appertaining to the Real Estate business. Parties will find it to their interest to advise with Mr. Parrish, who is the oldest established Real Estate Dealer in the city.

Strangers desiring information are requested to call upon us. We are well supplied with official Maps and other important information, which is offered to the public. PARRISH & WATKINS.

d1tf

DR. ASORN,

Occulist, Aurist, Catarrh, and Throat and Lung Physician.

LABORATORY, CONSULTING AND OPERATING APARTMENTS,

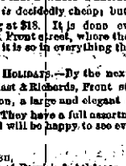
Corner of Third and Morrison streets, PORTLAND, OREGON. d3p1f

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. se14d&w3m

ANNUAL

GRAND OPENING OF



SANTA CLAUS' BUDGET

AT

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS!

McCORMICKS' BOOK STORE,

105 Front Street, Portland,

...where may be found

An Immense Stock

OF

TOYS!

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS!

RICH PRESENTS!

AND

HOLIDAY GOODS!

TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, AND AT

Lower Prices

Than any other House on the Coast.

d5d1w76

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

PURELY MUTUAL!

ASSETS.....$17,000,000!

ISSUED 9,925 POLICIES IN 1870.

Insuring Over $27,000,000!

WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary. HORACE FRANKLIN, President.

AMONG THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY are:—

1st. PURE MUTUALITY, so that the *entire surplus earnings* over the actual cost of insurance is returned to the policy holders who are the only members.

2d. AGE, having been organized in 1845. It has the benefit of the experience of a quarter of a century and members are thus guaranteed from all doubtful *experiment* in the method of conducting its business.

3d. STABILITY AND PERPETUITY shown by the accumulation of a capital of *Seventeen Millions of Dollars*, after paying all losses promptly, and returning large dividends to its members. It has now an income of over *Seven Millions of Dollars*, and the interest on its investments, with premium on gold, &c., has been sufficient during the past two years to pay accruing losses.

4th. NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. It *originated* the system of non-forfeiture of policies, and to it the public are indebted for a feature so favorable to the insured.

5th. SUICIDE does not cause a forfeiture of the policy, that being considered an evidence of insanity, and insanity the result of disease.

6th. LIBERALITY IN SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES. Experience has shown that cases arise where policies, although EQUITABLY claims, are not LEGALLY so. The records of this Company bear many acknowledgements from widows and relatives of deceased members of its liberality and fairness in settlement of all such losses. There being no stockholders in the Company to share its profits, interests adverse to policy-holders cannot possibly arise, the Trustees simply occupying the position of arbitrators between the members, with no inducement to take from one and give to another.

DUANE & HAWES,

General Agents for the Pacific Coast, 426 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A. H. WERRY, Special Agent, Portland Office—St. Charles Building, Portland.

D. H. JACKSON, Special Agent for State, Office—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND, October 20th, 1871. d1f

To Let.

For Rent.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES conveniently located to business, and three small farms in the vicinity of Portland. Apply to P. A. MARQUAM, No. 102 Front Street, Portland.

b30d1m

Furnished Rooms TO RENT,

S. E. CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND FIFTH Streets. B25dtf

Wants.

Wanted.

A PRACTICAL MACHINIST AND EXPERIENCED engineer would like a situation as engineer, with reference, if desired. Address W. C., OREGONIAN office. d6d2w

AN UNPREJUDICED PHYSICIAN

INTERVIEWED.

Bold Opinions Truly Expressed.

POPULARITY IS NOT ALWAYS A proof of desert. Every newspaper man knows that. Many articles are engineered into temporary popularity that have no intrinsic merit whatever. It is an easy thing to make sweeping assertions and sow them broadcast in the columns of the public press. But there is a class of experienced and thoughtful minds not to be caught with chaff, like Captain Cuttle, they want "an opinion as to an opinion," in other words, the judgment of competent and disinterested authority, as a basis for their own.

Several of these cautious individuals having done us the honor to invite an expression of opinion in these columns on the properties of the much talked of Tonic known as PLANTATION BITTERS, we have taken the pains to obtain from a distinguished physician whose ability and integrity of purpose no one will venture to question, what may fairly be deemed a conclusive answer to the questions of our correspondents. Dr. Elias Kennedy Whitmarsh, as a surgeon, pathologist and chemist, has few superiors west of the Alleghanies, and the following conversation which occurred a few days ago between that gentleman and one of our staff, is offered, without comment, for the information of "whom it may concern."

REPORTER.—Have you any objection to state your views in relation to a medicinal preparation which has obtained great celebrity in this country? The object is to ascertain whether the reputation is deserved or not.

DR. WHITMARSH.—Well, it is a wholesome vegetable tonic.

REPORTER—Anything else?

WHITMARSH—Yes, it has a mild aperient property, and produces a salutary effect upon the liver when that organ is diseased.

REPORTER.—It contains alcohol I understand—Santa Croix Rum.

DR. WHITMARSH—Of course it contains a diffusive stimulant. If it did not its medicinal ingredients would be comparatively inert. They are rendered operative by the alcoholic principle.

REPORTER—Supposing that theory to be correct, a Santa Croix Rum a good article for that purpose?

DR. WHITMARSH—The best I think. It is more nutritious and far less exciting than the spirits made from grapes or grain.

REPORTER—But are stimulants really necessary at all in medical treatment?

DR. WHITMARSH—Sir, if you had ever practiced medicine you would not ask the question. They are an essential portion of the *materia medica*. Every intelligent member of the profession knows that. The physician who denies it is either a hypocrite or a fool.

REPORTER—Do you consider a medicated stimulant like the PLANTATION BITTERS preferable to simple alcohol? In other words, would the Santa Croix Rum be as useful without the other ingredients as with them?

DR. WHITMARSH—Certainly not. Among those ingredients are Extract of Dandelion, one of the finest antibilious medicines I know of; Calisaya Bark, of all tonics the best; and Chamomile, an admirable stomachic. The remedial powers of these curatives is increased probably tenfold by the nutritive stimulant with which they are incorporated.

REPORTER—You seem to have a high opinion of the Bitters.

DR. WHITMARSH—I simply state facts, sir. You must draw your own conclusions.

REPORTER—May I ask if you ever prescribed PLANTATION BITTERS for your patients?

DR. WHITMARSH—I do, frequently. All that I have said to you is founded on my own experience. I never make positive statements on unsubstantial grounds.

REPORTER—I am sure of that. Excuse me for having trespassed so long on your valuable time. Good evening.

We presume the correspondents who have addressed us on the subject of PLANTATION BITTERS, will consider their questions satisfactorily answered by the remarks of Dr. Whitmarsh.

je24d3p&TuThSatw6m

Sugars.

EX BARKENTINE GRACE ROBERTS,

FROM HONOLULU Direct,

4,400 kegs ISLAND SUGARS,

ASSORTED GRADES.

For Sale by

ALLEN & LEWIS,

d12d1f

Boots & Shoes.

PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE!

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

LOOK OUT!

HAVING RECENTLY FILLED UP OUR AS-sortment of Imported Styles in LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND GAITERS, we will take great pleasure in displaying and receiving orders from our patrons and the public generally.

AND HERE!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have all the Late Styles of GENTS' TOILET SLIPPERS (just the thing for presents), LADIES' TOILET and PARLOR TIES and SLIPPERS; LADIES' BLUE, BROWN, and WHITE KID BALS. (our own make); Ladies' All Kid, Glove Kid, All Cloth, Kid Faced Button Gaiters. The BEST VAMP BALMORAL (a New Style of Kid Shoe). LADIES' WHITE KID SLIPPERS (for stated occasions).

AND HERE!

We have received from New York a few pair of the Celebrated ELPRAT OPERA BUTTON FRONTS, by which a Lace Shoe can be turned into a beautiful Button Gaiter. Will take orders for the same at any time.

AND HERE!

We have the Best and Latest Styles in MISSES and CHILDREN'S BUTTON GAITERS and BALMORALS that are imported, but for good substantial wear there are none that can come up to our own make. We Warrant them in every respect.

AND HERE!

Seven entirely New Styles of Ladies' and Misses' RUBBERS. The Nilson, Congress, Maria Antoinette, Queen's, German, Velvet Front, and Alaska. Light, Stylish, Durable and Neat Fitting. Also, a lot of Children's Rubbers. Bring on your feet.

AND HERE!

TO WORKINGMEN.

COME AND SEE

OUR CHAMPION BOOT!

Respectfully,

PROTZMAN, GILLIHAN & CO.,

Cor. Front and Morrison sts.,

n23dtf Portland, Oregon.

HOME, SWEET HOME!

BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE, THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME!

WE STILL HAVE A FEW MORE "SWEET Homes" for sale, consisting of Ten-Acre Tracts, Three miles from East Portland, for the moderate sum of

$300—$25 down,

Balance in Monthly Installments of $10 each. Also,

Five-Acre Tracts, 1 1-2 Miles from East Portland,

For the same price and on the same terms—fronting on a public road. These

LITTLE HOMES!

Are within the reach of all, and no man, woman or child should be without one. Dutiful sons, buy one for your "Mither," and loving "parients," buy one for each of your children. Ten dollars per month will never be missed.

TITLE PERFECT—A Warranty Deed from the hub of the earth to the top of the skies, and Uncle Sam's patent to back us!!

For particulars and a receipt for the first payment call on

n20dtf DeLASHMUTT & BURCH.

IN MARKET!

Sullivan's Addition

TO

EAST PORTLAND!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LATELY LAID OFF in Lots and Blocks the Addition above in accordance with the "Holladay Addition," now offers the same for sale and at the

Most Reasonable Rates!

For the purpose of giving the poor man and laborer a chance to own a homestead.

All parties wishing to purchase Lots can do so by the payment of $20 down and $10 in installments, payable monthly until the same is paid for.

For further particulars apply to JOHN SULLIVAN, At Thos. Fisher's Office, East Portland.

n18dtf

PIPIFAX.

THIS CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS Increases the Appetite, is a CERTAIN Relief for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, and INACTION of the LIVER.

This is to certify, That the Formula used in the manufacture of the German Pipifax Bitters has been submitted to my examination, and I cheerfully state the ingredients are well selected and combined, producing a Bitters which will no doubt prove a HEALTHFUL TONIC, and promote digestion. G. HOLLAND, M. D.

DEAR SIR—I have examined the sample of Bitters presented, and find it an exceedingly pleasant Cordial and VALUABLE TONIC. R. H. HOLAND, M. D.

BRANDENBERGER, WALTER & CO., Sole Agents for the United States. 302 Battery St., San Francisco.

n1d6m

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

NO ONE GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS IF YOU USE

J. LIPMAN'S HAIR RESTORER.

THIS IS NOT A VILE COMPOUND, MADE of Sugar of Lead, Lac Sulphur, and other poisonous minerals, which will produce headache, paralysis or insanity; but a harmless preparation, free from sediment, easily applied, and in a brief space of time restoring the hair or whiskers to their natural color. No preparation is necessary to use with it, but simply to use according to direction accompanying each bottle. This is the cheapest, safest and best Hair Restorer ever offered to the public.

J. LIPMAN, Proprietor.

General Agents, CHARLES LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco; to whom all orders must be addressed. Testimonials of prominent citizens who have used it accompany each bottle. n20d3m3p

Notice to the Ladies!

HALL & WILLIAMS,

HAVE FITTED UP A LADIES' AND GENTS' Custom and Wholesale and Retail

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY,

And are ready to take orders for Gents', Ladies', Youths', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. All Orders from the Country promptly attended to. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

H. W. WILLIAMS, THE BEST FITTER ON LADIES' WORK in the State is ready to take measures for Ladies, Misses' and

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE PORTland Post Office December 16, 1871. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

LADIES' LIST.

Barrett, Miss Mary
Bolin, Miss Cherry
Boole, Mrs Nellie P
Bingham, Mrs James

Dougherty, Mrs

Ellis, Falitha

Frost, Mrs J B

Gordon, Mrs S S

Hart, Mary Ellen.
Hedges, Mrs J
Hodin, Mary
Honston, Georgiana
Hunter, Mrs S F

Ingalis, Mrs Sophia
Ingram, Miss F O

Johnson, Mrs Andrew

Krebel, Miss Pauline
Leighton, Miss M E

Mabella, Mrs Steven
McCanny, Miss Octava
McKay, Miss Hattie
Myers, Miss Bobbie
Moe, Miss Eliza J.
Morgan, Miss Q A
Miller, Mrs Ellen
Miller, Mrs Mary F

Murphy, Mrs M T

Odell, Miss Hattie

Paine, Alice D
Pelaw, Miss Sophie
Preston, Mrs Ellsworth

Quigley, Miss Isabella

Rogard, Mrs Lucy
Richardson, Miss Julia
Ridgey, Miss Mary
Robinson, Agnes

Sanders, Mrs Lona
Singer, Mrs Sophia
Smith, Annie O

Tennison, Miss Maria
Taylor, Clara L
Taylor, Mrs Kate J
Tuerman, Mrs S A
Tosheen, Mrs Chas
Trengrove, Mrs L H
Tucker, Mrs M J

Volge, Mrs M M

Wright, Mrs S Q
Welch, Miss Annie
Welch, Mrs Wm
Williams, Mrs Louisa M

Zeck, Mrs Chloe A

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anno, E
Asbeck, Fred
Ashton, Francis
Allen, W B

Blakely, Daniel
Blakeley, Chas
Bailey, S S
Ball, Mr
Baker, Robt
Barslow, Joseph
Barton, S C
Barret, Henry
Bisbing, E S
Brown, Mr E R
Brennan, John
Bernard, George
Belyeau, George
Davidson, Green C
Daniels, Reuben
Donnelow, John
Dowling, James
Dowries, John L
Dunkerson, Sam
Dallas, Dennis

Everett, E
Ewalt, T
Elms, Edward
Ednell, Richard

Fitch, Mr
Fitzgerald, John

Gans, Hendrix
Gorgan, Patrick
Graham, James
Gridvin, Matthew

Heard, Peter T
Isley, Martin

Hammond, F M
Hartigan, John
Hall, A
Howe, A J
Harman, Chas H
Hardin, John
Haley, John B
Horsfall, J G
Hunter, S F

Jarvis, G
Jones, Dickiah
Jones, Rev Cobb
Johnson, Mr

Johnson, John
Johnson, James
Johnston, James

Kenny, Thos
Kearns, Wilbur
Kelly, Henry
Kilpatrick, E A

Lundergein, Ed
Lowe, Josiah
Levy, Daniel

Markham, Frank
Manning, H D
Mason, J W
Matthews, ——
Matthews, Edward
Magier, A J
Mead, F S
McClure, S F
McDermot, Mr E
McKinley, J D
McIntosh, J D
Morris, Isaac N.
Morris, Dorelas A
Miller, Frank
Mills, W P
Miller, John
Marrah, Owen
Myhan, Timothy
Nelson, H
Neill, Jerry F

Reynolds, J N
Rodgway, Dan'l T
Richardson, Geo
Rye, ——
Root, Isaiah
Rowell, David R
Rowell, J A
Robinson, Wm

Slate, W
Sampson, W
Schevel, Chas
Schlester, Messrs F
Shirts, George
Sherman, Jas W
Shea, Daniel
Simpson, S
Simpson, John L
Smith, Chas
Stampfield, August
Stanley, S S
Stover, Henry
Shriver, E W
Stump, H O
Stewart, Frank

Temple, W B
Tappendon, Fred
Thompson, W C
Thompson, Wm
Tobey, Ezra
Turner, S M
Tufts, A D
Turner, Wm

O'Donnell, Thomas Virgil E H
Peterson, Joseph A
Olsen, Chas

Patterson, J
Packard, Warren
Paine, T W
Parker, Gilmore H
Patton, W F
Powers, J
Priest, Thos
Phelps, D

Quaid, Wm
Quigley, Michael

Rhone, Jacob
Rathborn, Jas S
Reagan, O B
Reynolds, J L
Rinaldo, C S
Reynolds, Rob't L

Wright, Thomas
Wray, Chas H
Ward, W L
Wardlaw, R B
Weber, John
Williams, Carlo
Wilbur, E A
Wiley, Rob't C
Wade, John
Wilson, G W
Wilson, O
Wilson, John
Wilson, A

Young, T W

LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

REMAINING AT THE POST OFFICE AT PORTland, Oregon, Dec. 16, 1871.

S Hollenbeck, Albany, Or.
H Gwinge, Bellevile, Or.
J Eldridge, San Francisco, Cal.
Robt McNee, Camp Warner, Or.
Dr E C Crawford, Brownsville, Or.
Capt H Crosby, Dry Harbor, Chili.
Postmaster, Franklin, W T.
H S Aiken, Astoria, Or.

L. H. WAKEFIELD, P. M.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1871.

Gold in New York, 109¾.

Portland Legal Tender quotations, 90c buying, and 91c selling.

The steamer *Ajax*, from San Francisco, arrived this morning.

The brig *Brewster* cleared for San Francisco to-day with 7,723 sacks Wheat.

We give below the manifest of the bark *Almatia*. She cleared at San Francisco for this port Dec. 10th.

The vessels now in port under engagement are the *Esmeralda*, for Cork with Wheat, and the bark *Grace Roberts* with produce for San Francisco. The vessels disengaged are the barks *H. W. Almy* and *Webfoot*.

Of the vessels reported outside, the *Allen Bros* will be laid on for Cork, and the ship *Westward* for China. The bark *Rival* is disengaged. The *Windward* and *Rival* are expected up to-morrow and the *Allen Bros* on Monday.

The steamer *Orizimme* arrived in San Francisco yesterday. She will leave there for this port on Monday, Dec. 18th.

The experience of the past [illegible] has proven beyond dispute that there is one great drawback to the centering all the interior trade in this city, viz: having no large wholesale Clothing and Furnishing Goods house, and also no large wholesale Dry Goods, Hats and Fancy Goods stores. There are two large wholesale stores here, with a capital of from $150,000 to $300,000 each, but both of these stores try to combine within themselves a wholesale and retail Dry Goods, Woolen Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Goods, etc., and in trying to do all of these lines do not do justice to any of the above lines, as complaints were continually made to us during the season by interior traders that the stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, etc., were so inferior they were forced to make the most of their purchases in San Francisco. In Hardware, Groceries, Stationery, Agricultural Implements, Paints, Oils, Drugs, etc., they say they can do better in this market than in the San Francisco market, owing to the large wholesale stores, carrying such large and well selected stocks, and sold at such rates that to buy of the jobbers in San Francisco costs very nearly as much, as do the same goods in this market, and if freights and other expenses are added they cost more than if purchased here.

That the above is substantially correct is borne out in the receipts of goods for interior traders at this port from San Francisco, which for the past year have been largely overland to be added to the Pacific catch. Mackerel are quite scarce, partly owing to long detention by the overland route. We quote Alewife packed, at $5 50 in bbls, $3 50 in half bbls. Columbia river Salmon is worth more, say $7@7 50 in bbls, $4@4 50 in half bbls. Canned Salmon, put up in 1 and 2-lb tins, is particularly desirable for export on full parts of the world, price $2 and $3 ⅌ doz, respectively. Smoked ditto, 10c ⅌ lb.

There is no large stock of raw Sugars in first hands, though the refiners have enough to last them the year, after which some change in the programme will take place, and the refining business more open to competition.

Produce Market.

WHEAT—There are no transactions to note as the difference in views of holders and buyers are such as precludes any sales being made. The following from the San Francisco *Commercial Herald* reflects to a great extent our own market: "The offerings, however, are momentarily light, and were a buyer forced to go in pursuit of Wheat, he would be compelled to pay $2 50@2 65, yet, on the contrary, did a holder desire to sell a round lot, he would be forced to accept much lower rates." Shippers continue old offers, $2 15@2 20 ⅌ central, on the spot.

FLOUR—Advices received by steamer from San Francisco state that the market is quite languid for an export demand, and for outside lots some decline in rates is observable. We quote market here at $7 ⅌ bbl for extra of standard brands; superfine, $6@6 50.

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Flour—Unchanged.

Wheat—1,000 sks choice, $2 55; 900 sks do, $2 52½@2 55.

Barley—Range of market, $1 85@1 92½.

Oats—$1 85@1 90, fair to choice.

Hay—Cargo fair wild oat, $22 ⅌ ton.

Potatoes—Are quite dull, dobbers being full, quotable at 90@95c; Sweet, $2 22.

Daily Receipts of Produce.

Per O. & C. R. R.—68 qr sks flour, 2 bxs eggs, A & L; 502 sks wheat, A F; 5 bxs eggs, Leland H; 1 keg butter, Leveridge, Wadhams & Co; 1,000 qr sks, 67 bf sks flour, K Rose; 2 bxs eggs, 8 pkgs dried apples, J Mc C & Co; 400 sks flour, C & M; 917 qr sks flour, J E & Co: 919 dryed hogs, W W.

Dec. 15.—126 sks wheat, H F & Co; 408 qr sks flour, J McC & Co; 910 qr sks flour, Kinney Bros; 148 sks wheat, A S H; 149 sks wheat, C R O & Co; 849 sks wheat, S & M; 408 qr sks flour, J E & Co; 65 gunnies beans, 7 boxes eggs, 1 bx butter, 1 bdl mdse, 2 kegs dried apples, 2 bf bbls eggs, A & L; 4 coops poultry, C W H; 2 coops chickens, C W H & Co; 19 kgs dried apples, 1 kg butter, 5 bxs eggs, 2 kegs dried plums, P T Co; dressed hog, 1 box quails, W W; 2 coops chickens, C & M; 66 reams straw paper, C P Mfg Co; 19 bdls hoof hides, 3 bdl sole pcs hides, A & C; 1 case tools and millsaws, J K; 1 bx mdse, 2 bxs 320 qr sks flour, P M Jr; 1 bx mdse, 2 bxs butter, 1 bx lard, 8 bxs eggs, 10 sks bacon, 1 sk shoulders, Tek Kimm, J L & Bro; 4 sks flour, 1 sk bran, 3 sks oatmeal, 1 sk bacon, 1 chest merchandise, P K; 10 bxs apples, S & G; 40 bxs apples, J F; 40 bxs apples, M S; 50 boxes apples, A P, 44 bxs apples, J S; 80 bxs apples, J W G; 60 dressed hogs, B K.

Per E. N. Coolc—3,000 qr sks flour, S & E; 392 sks wheat, 102 sks oats, W & M; 19 hides J H; 992 sks wheat, S & E; 10 bales woolen goods, A F; 73 bxs apples, A & L; 60 bxs apples, McM & Co; 12 bxs apples, G; 6 bxs apples, 3 hides, C & B.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Arrived—Schooner *Kittie Stevens*, Coos Bay.

Sailed—Schr. *Nobody*, and bark *Cambridge*, Coos Bay.

EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Ajax*—10 cases ale; 15 cs alcohol; 21 pkgs agricultural implements; 30 kgs beer, 40 cs bitters; 81 cs boots and shoes; 30 pkgs butter; 21 pkgs books and stationery, 1 bale hags; 40 pkgs clothing and dry goods; 24 pkgs coal; 8 sks coffee; 125 bxs candles; 10 pkgs confectionery; 75 pkgs store castings; 6 cs cigars; 71 pkgs drugs; 77 bxs fruit; 31 pkgs furniture; 36 pkgs crockery; 10 bxs glass; 38 sks hominy; 40 pkgs hardware; 20 bxs iron; 42 pkgs. 97 gr liquors; 12 cs kgs white lead; 16 pkgs matches; 201 pkgs mdse; 8 pkgs machinery; 89 kgs nails; 16 cs oil; 4 cs vinegar; 4 cs paints; 15 pkgs pipes; 22 sks potatoes; 80 pkgs paper; 50 mdse; 50 bags rice; 48 pkgs roper; 12 bxs oil; 90 bxs soap; 40 pkgs saddlery and harness; 1 bbl, 10 kegs syrup; 10 bxs sardines; 10 stoves; 30 bxs soap; 37 bxs starch; 7 casks sacks; 37 chests tea; 63 pkgs tinware; 26 bxs zinc; 15 pkgs tobacco; 1 bbl bar windows, M & N; 180 sks potatoes, D L; 100 sks barley, J W S; 50 tons R & P; 100 sks potatoes, 430 sks barley, C W H; 50 carcoal oil, B S; 100 rs coal oil, H; 200 bbls lime, S & M; 200 bbls lime, diamond S; 302 tons railroad materials, N P R R.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship *Ajax*—A & L; A M P; A & W; A A C; A L S; A G I; A & B; A M R; A M; B & F; B & P; B & C; B C B A N; B H; C H; C & A; dia C; C M; C W H; O G; C B C & Co; C & M; C L; C W L; D & B, D L; D W M; E N & Co; E & P; E F & B; E S; E M; E M F N W; E J & E M & C; E J & Co; F & Co; F D; F B D; F G; H, G & Co; F L T; G H & Co; G A S; G H & Co; dia C; H W M; H T; H & A; H P; H H & Co; H H; circle H; G F & Co; H C & Co; H S H & Co; I O & Co; I R; I T; J & T; J E H; J A F; J W S; J & H; J S; J K & Co; J W C; J B C & Co; K Bros; K A & Co; K B & Co; K T; K & F; K & R; L R; L F; L W & Co; dia L; L G & Co; L C H; Leveridge, W & Co; L & Co; L B; McC & S; M M; M W M; M & M; dia M; M F; McC H; S; O & N; P E R Co; P T; O I Works; O & H; circle O P S; P O W; P Q S; P O H & Co; R S; R & G; R M W; R G & Co; R J B; R B; R S M C; S E S & D; S B Van D; S L & C; Salem Mills; T A H; T C T & B; T & R; W F & Co; W K; W M; W F S, Sup; W H McC; W P H; W O M; W O & S; W T; W & B; Y W;

On the line of the O. & C. R. R.—A C C; B Bros; B & Co; B P M & Co; B Y & Co; C & Mol; E & V Bros; B & G; G T & G M & Co; G W H; J H, J H D; K & B; L Y B; L & A Co; G & G R R; F S; dia F. R, J M; R G H & Son; S B & Co; S T B; T C & Co; T & I; Von W & C; J W C; O R M Co; V.

VARNISHES!

IN BARRELS;

DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS.

No. 1 TURPENTINE FURNITURE;

DAMAR,

BLACK ASPHALTUM,

BROWN JAPAN,

EXTRA COACH,

STAR SHELLAC,

PURE ALCOHOL SHELLAC,

BEST SHELLAC.

Also, a Full Assortment of

All Kinds of Varnishes.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. L. STORY,

45 FRONT ST., PORTLAND.

n27d1m

PORTLAND

Library Association.

ROOMS,

CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS,

OVER LADD & TILTON'S BANK.

CONTAINING 3,000 VOLUMES OF CHOICE BOOK AND OVER 100 PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Membership Free to All.

Monthly Dues $1 00 payable Quarterly.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES E. CALEF, ERASMUS D. SHATTUCK, WILLIAM S. LADD, PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Jr. MATTHEW P. DEADY,

L. H. WAKEFIELD, W. H. BRACKETT, ADDISON C. GIBBS, C. H. LEWIS, F. S. OSTRUM.

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L. H. WAKEFIELD, President.

an23d1f

ADAM'S BIER HALLE!

Cor. Oak and First Streets.

Pigeon-hole Table.

THE BEST OF THE COAST.

LAGER-BIER FIVE CENTS A GLASS.

THE BEST OLD ENGLISH PORTER.

All kinds of Delicacies by the Plate.

As ever, the BEST BRANDS OF LIQUORS and CIGARS always found at the Bar.

dec12-1m

CARMEN ISLAND SALT

WARRANTED PURE.

ROCK, COARSE-GROUND, DAIRY AND TABLE SALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities suit.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,

Sole Agents, San Francisco

jun26d1f

Machinery Oils.

CHINA NUT OIL, CASTOR OIL,

AXLE GREASE, and NEATS FOOT OIL.

GEO. L. STORY,

jy22d1f 45 Front street.

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IF YOU WANT TO GET OYSTERS CHEAP, GO TO

A. FEDERSPEIL'S OYSTER DEPOT,

STARK ST., Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s,

Where you can get them at 75 cts per 100. Opened Fresh, every morning, sent to all parts of the city, Hot or Cold.

OYSTERS, FRIED.....37½c.
" STEWED.....37½c.
" FANCY ROASTS.....37½c.
" RAW.....37½c.
" DOUBLE PLATES.....37½c.

Remember the place—Opposite the Express Office, Stark street. ddd1m

DEPOT FOR

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!

G. W. WARREN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS.

Office—With C. L. Hibbard & Co., Front St., next door to Alder.

Orders solicited, by Express or otherwise, from all parts of the State, and promptly attended to.

an23d1f G. W. WARREN & CO.

OYSTERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF OYSTERS!

AT

Keith's Oyster Saloon,

First Street, Portland.

FRESH OYSTERS OPENED, READY FOR FAMIly use or sent to all parts of the city and at all the Towns on the Railroad at 75 CENTS PER HUNDRED. Compartment Buckets for sending Oysters, cooked, to all parts of the City, HOT.

Oysters Stewed.....37½
" Fried.....37½
" Fancy Roast.....37½
" Raw.....37½
Oysters, Raw, Double Plate.....37½

n16d3m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

TOYS!

FANCY GOODS!

AND

PLATED WARE!

AND

NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

ACKERMAN'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE

99 First Street,

Bet. Washington and Alder, next to Dr. Chapman's Drug Store.

d7d1f

Groceries and Bulbs!

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL come, greeting:—Having been in the Grocery Business in Portland about five years, we are now prepared to say that our REGULAR CUSTOMERS in that line will support us and purchase the stock to supply the State of Oregon with BULBS OF ANY AND ALL VARIETIES FREE OF CHARGE.

Therefore, our stock of Seeds and Bulbs, etc., will be dispensed to the people of Oregon GREATER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE THIS SIDE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A new and large invoice by the incoming steamer. We purchase our seed, etc., in the Eastern Market; PAY CASH, and can supply the trade of Oregon, and still make a hundred per cent. on our investment. If you do not believe it, come and compare our prices before buying elsewhere.

OATMAN & HACHENEY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, FIELD AND FLOWER

Seeds, Dutch Bulbous Roots,

CUTLERY & NOTIONS,

and everything else constituting a

First Class Family Grocery Store,

Corner First and Main Streets,

n24 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

FURS! FURS!

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE OLDEST FURRIER IN the State, thankful for past favors, calls the attention of his friends and patrons to his

Large and Well Selected Assortment of

FURS!

Of Every Variety, Quality and Style, comprising

RUSSIAN, ALASKA & HUDSON BAY

SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK,

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, CRIMEAN AND PERSIAN

ANGORA AND SEAL JACKETS,

Of a very Superior Quality, which he offers at

REDUCED PRICES!

☞ Orders promptly attended to, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

C. E. DuBOIS,

First street,

n11d1m First door north of Washington.

LOPES' HAIR RESTORER!

RESTORES HAIR!

PREVENTS THE LOSS OF HAIR!

Removes Dandruff! Softens the Hair!

KEEPS THE SCALP FREE FROM DISEASE!

THIS RESTORER HAS RECEIVED FAVORABLE notices from many persons who have used it. Personal supervision given to the application of this Remedy, and Cure Guaranteed in every instance.

For sale wholesale and retail at my Shop, Cor First and Madison sts. o31d1f JOHN LOPES.

Lost.

TWO U. S. 5-20 BONDS, $50 EACH, ISSUE OF July 1st, 1865, Lotter "A," Nos. 6,074 and 33,124. The above Bonds are supposed to have been Lost or miscarried in transmitting them by Exter. Any one finding the same, in possession of the Bonds referred to will be suitably rewarded by advising them undersigned where they can be found.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Portland, Dec. 5th, 1871. Portland, Oregon. d10d1w

COAL OIL.

GASOLINE, 360 for Gas Machines; 340 for Lamps.

GEO. L. STORY,

jy26 45 Front St., Portland.

Hotels and Restaurants.

COSMOPOLITAN RESTAURANT.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT!

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THE COSMOpolitan Restaurant will be kept open Day and Night.

Fresh Oysters Served in Every Style.

PIERRE MANCIET.

Portland, Nov. 29, 1871. nov30lm

THE LAFAYETTE,

ORO FINO THEATER BUILDING.

SOL. HARRIS, Prop'r.

THIS POPULAR RESTAURANT HAS LATELY been elegantly fitted up.

PRIVATE ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen are attached to the house and every attention will be paid to customers.

The Tables are supplied with the best the market affords. o4d1f

ASTOR HOUSE,

ON FIRST ST., BET. OAK AND PINE.

One block below the Theater.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN PORTland where guests can obtain the full value of their money. New House, New Furniture—everything about the House new and clean.

A good square meal for..... $ 25
Lodging..... 25
Board and Lodging, per week..... 5 00
" " " day..... 1 00

Best accommodations for families. Give me a call.

m14d1f E. L. LONGFELLOW, Prop'r.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

Front St., corner of Morrison,

M. RUDOLPH, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY FURNISHED and refitted.

Rooms can be had by the day, week or month.

Suites of Rooms for the accommodation of families.

Board and Lodging per day, $1 00 to $1 50. Cheaper by the week.

Free Coach to the Hotel from the Steamers and Railroad. o24lf

NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST THE PRICE of Board and Rooms will be reduced to the following rates:

Transient, Room and Board, per day..... $2 00
" Suites of Rooms and Board, Extra...$2 to 4 00
Permanent, Single Room and Board:
Per week..... $40 and upwards
" Day Boarders, per week..... $7 00
" Suites of Rooms for Families in proportion.

Beds, per night..... 75

This being the only First Class Hotel in the city—being built of brick, with Bar and Billiard Rooms on the premises. Table and attendance unsurpassed on the Coast, and all the modern improvements—the subscriber trusts with the above combination of advantages to meet with a proportionate share of patronage from the citizens of Portland and the traveling public.

jy2d3m JOHN J. JACOBS, Proprietor

CHEMEKETA HOUSE,

SALEM, OREGON.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL WITH SUITES of Rooms, especially adapted to the accommodation of families, and supplied with every modern convenience is now open to the reception of guests.

R. V. KARHART, Prop'r. 61

17th July, 1871. jy17d1f

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE

FRONT STREET, NEAR MAIN,

Where there is bi-you muck-a-muck and no airs.

☞ Employom wanting Help, skilled or unskilled, please call.

No boarders allowed on the premises. jn27d1f

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!

(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)

Corner Washington and Front Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY & C. H. PERKINS,

HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

Portland, Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY!

Third Street, bet. Yamhill and Morrison,

OVER WILSON'S STORE,

TAYLOR & SMITH.....Proprietors.

SCHOOL EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAYS and Sundays.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will find the best facilities for acquiring a knowledge of PENMANSHIP, SINGLE and DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, and all the English Branches.

Terms—Very Low.

☞ The Best Place in the City to Spend an Evening. jy21m

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, FOREST GROVE.

OWING TO AN ENLARGEMENT FOUR MORE Pupils will be received after January 1st. Number limited to twelve.

For particulars, address President Marsh, or

REV. C. M. BLAKE, A. M.,

Forest Grove, Oregon.

Jn18dawtf

Grocers.

R. PITTOCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Cor. First and Morrison streets,

AND

No. 9 North Front street.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE Consignments solicited. oc26dtf

WM. WADHAMS, Portland. W. R. LEVERIDGE, A. P. EVERETT, 318 Front St., San Francisco.

LEVERIDGE, WADHAMS & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO R. G. SNEATH,)

WHOLESALE CROCERS

AND

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

LEVERIDGE, EVERETT & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

218 Front St., corner of Commercial,

SAN FRANCISCO. dtf

JOHN R. FOSTER

CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAS FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES AN assortment of

Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,

THE BEST IN USE.

SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

MINERS' COODS,

NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.

Which he invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

jn21d1tf JOHN R. FOSTER.

Markets.

NOTICE.

Franklin Market,

Cor. First and Taylor Sts.

HAVING THIS DAY BOUGHT THE ABOVE market of F. M. Arnold, together with all the Wagons, Horses and Fixtures, and the Good Will of the business, &c., I hope to receive the patronage of my old customers, and as many more as will call upon me.

PHILIP WYMAN.

Portland, Dec. 8th, 1871. d9d2w

HOGS WANTED.

I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR HOGS for Packing purposes.

Packing House in the rear of the Pacific Market.

o30d1awtf A. H. JOHNSON.

SWAN ISLAND MARKET

MARCUS M. SPAULDING. MORTON M. SPAULDING.

SPAULDING BROTHERS,

RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MEATS.

Particular attention given to serving

FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS & CHOP HOUSES

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

Our facilities for serving the best of Meats are unsurpassed, and our customers can rely upon being served with the very best in the market, or

N. W. corner First and Oak streets,

Portland, Sept. 1, 1871. s143m

UNION MARKET,

Cor. SECOND & WASHINGTON Sts.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST of SOHLOTH & SHERLOCK in the above named Market, I am fully prepared to supply

ALL KINDS OF MEAT

Of GOOD QUALITY at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

my12d1f ISAAC BERGMAN.

Portland Market.

E. H. CARLING,

SECOND STREET, COR. MORRISON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge. KOSHER BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON always on hand.

Portland, Feb. 17, 1871. dtf

PACIFIC MARKET.

W. W. SPAULDING,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh Meats,

AND

PACKER of BEEF & PORK

Highest Price paid for all kinds of FAT STOCK.

NO. 2 NORTH FRONT STREET,

ja23 PORTLAND, OREGON. dawtf

CHEMEKETA HOUSE,

SALEM, OREGON.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL WITH SUITES of Rooms, especially adapted to the accommodation of families, and supplied with every modern convenience is now open to the reception of guests.

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jn21d1tf JOHN R. FOSTER.

San Francisco.

EMERSON, CORVILLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

OYSTER DEALERS,

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Dec. 9, 1869. dtf N. W. SPAULDING

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C. F. TRAVIS. oct5d3m J. WAGNER.

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Portland, July 1, 1871. WELLS, FARGO & CO. fe1d1tf

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